REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,239.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Terms Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1 0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smaller type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,631 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Mathewson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	July 1875.	Leaves Madras	July 1875.
,, Carwar	10	,, Musulipatam	24
,, Marmagoa	14	,, Coconada	25
,, Allepey	16	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tuticorin	16	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Colombo	17	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Nagapatam	23	,, False Point	28
,, Pondicherry	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiana, and Melbourne, Padang and Moulmein, to be forwarded by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUNDUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. "INDIA," 1,460 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	July 1875.	Leaves BUSSREH	July 1875.
,, Kurrachee	11	,, Mahomerah	26
,, Gwadur	13	,, Fao	28
,, Jask	15	,, Bushire	29
,, Bunder Abbas	16	,, Bahareim	29
,, Linga	18	,, Linga	August 1
,, Bushire	20	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Fao	22	,, Muscat	5
,, Mahomerah	22	,, Kurrachee	10
,, Bussrah	Arrival 23	Arrive BOMBAY	13

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. "INDIA," 1,030 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	35	23	6
Port Said	36	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 12 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
HUMAYRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
ABOUT 15TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about 15th July. The Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

EUROPA is expected to make a quick passage home.

INDIA ... powerful Steamers
MACEDONIA, 1,500 H.P. nominal, about middle August.
ASSYRIA, 1,500 Tons, 450 H.P. nominal, about middle September, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

D. S. KEMP and CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2600	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Messrs. on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th July 1875, at 5 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,852 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain F. E. Conlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 9th July 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th June, 1875.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS.
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents.—Messrs. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF NAILS.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters, ex Morro Castle.

B—C—5O Kegs damaged American Nails.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey Colored and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Table Marble Slabs.
5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 ,, Grey Drills.
7 ,, Grey T. Cloths.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT 1ST COOMBHARWADA STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th July 1875, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M. by order of the Mortgagees Natha Ohha, and others, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Janardan Pandoorung Josey and Govindrao Janardan Josey.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of 1st Coombharwada Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,110 and 2,209, and assessed by the Assessment under No. 87, containing by admeasurement 172 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on the east by the said 1st Coombharwada Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the vacant ground of Amroteer Mowjee Vanjaree, and on the south by the house of Bonajee Goculdass Bhaldass.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 Cases white ground Prints.
4 Marble monument stand 3 x 13.
2 ,, ,, Cross 4 x 2.
1 Round ,, slab 3 x 4.
2 Large ,, brackets for burthen.
1 ,, ,, vase for garden, 25 inches in diameter.
2 Marble Pillars.
1 Set plated mounted double harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, beautiful glass and porcelain ware, miniature billiard table, cottage piano, &c., at Upper Colaba, near the Light House.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of Surgeon Major Crase, R.A., the same comprising cut glass forty pattern thin claret glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated hot-water curry dishes, dish covers, tea and coffee services, table spoons and forks, cruet stand, pickle frame, claret mug, table and chamber candlesticks, table cutlery, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture such as drawing-room, dining-room, side, pier, sofa, arm chairs and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, low folding, bedroom, reading, and other arm chairs, half back sofa couches, folding screens, sideboard, teapoys, hatstand, clothes press, wardrobe, chest of drawers, bedstead, bath-cot, cottage pianoforte, drawing-room carpet, a miniature billiard table with balls, cues, and marking board, clock time piece, engravings in maple frames, flower vases, table ornaments, hanging and stand lamps, pedestal kerosine oil lamps, water filter, wearing apparels, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, single harness, gentlemen's saddle and bridle, port, sherry, marsalla, Madeira, burgundy, claret, and champagne, &c.

AT 1 P.M.
1 English buggy.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF RANGOON RICE.

On THURSDAY next, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Carnac Bunder, about 100 bags of Rangoon Rice, more or less damaged by sea-water.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS & ENGINES.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mill premises of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Chinchpoogly.

Two Boilers, 27 feet by 7 feet, and a pair of Horizontal direct acting compound high and low pressure Engines of 45 nominal Horse Power by Messrs. Benjamin Hick and Sons.

The Boilers and Engines could be seen at any time, on applying to the Mill Manager at the Company's Mill.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th July 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a HOUSE, together with land measuring about 400 square yards, situate at Chowpaty, near Kennedy Bridge, will be SOLD in FREEHOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 13th July 1875, at 3 P.M., at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat.

Plan of the property and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to this Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector

Bombay Collector's Office, 2nd July 1875.

WITH reference to the Advertisement which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd instant of the DISSOLUTION of the PARTNERSHIP of the late SHARF & LAWRENCE, I hereby give notice that such Advertisement was inserted by J. LAWRENCE without my knowledge, consent or authority.

R. SHARP.

Bombay, 3rd July 1875.

REQUIRED for the KURRACHEE GOVERNMENT STEAM BAKERY, an ENGINEER who understands Millwork, salary Rupees 150 a month, without quarters. Apply with certificates of qualification and character to this Office up to 12th July only.

JOHN B. FENWICK, Major,
Executive Commissariat Office, Presidency.

Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 3rd July 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are her by invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C.E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

No Tenders will be received after the 25th instant, and no reason assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the additions for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.

V. The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch, to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which, however, works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small dial which, when pressed, the 2 at time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.
3, Hamby Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" IN HIS NEW HOME.

Large Bungalow opposite the Grant Road Railway Station.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 5TH JULY, 1875.
IN AID OF THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

YE PAST! PRESENT! AND FUTURE!
"TEMPTATION."
"THE HAUNTED MISER,"
AND
THE PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WEE WIFE.

Prices as usual, and Tickets may be had of Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

NOTICE.—A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of a quantity of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS consisting of a case of Fisted and Gilt Metal Mouldings, 7 cases Cast Iron Railings for Tombs, 12 cases Window Glass Panes, Pieces of Country Cotton Piece Goods, cases of Wines, Pieces of China Silk, Boxes of Tea, Cocoanuts Oil, Tobacco, Glassware, Oilman Stores and other Miscellaneous Articles will be held at the Town Custom House on WEDNESDAY, the 7th July 1875.

The sale will commence punctually at 1 P.M., and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

G. H. JOHNS,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 1st July 1875.

OFFICES, RESIDENCES, SHOPS, AND GODONWS IN THE FORT.

TO BE LET, the spacious Offices in Hornby Row, just vacated by Messrs. Jules Siegfried and Co. Rent Rs. 250.

The Second Floor of a House in Hornby Row, either for an Office or a Residence. Rent Rs. 80.

An Office in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, lately in the occupation of the Land Mortgage Bank. Rent moderate.

The First Floor of a House in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co., either for an Office or a Residence. Rent Rs. 70.

The Offices in Forbes Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Crawford and Bowrey. Rent moderate.

The First Floor of a House in Meadow Street, lately in the occupation of Shamrow Pandoorung, Esq., Solicitor. Rent Rs. 70.

The Offices in Military Square, lately in the occupation of Messrs. A. C. Dudy and Co. Rent Rs. 75.

An entire three-storied House in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 400.

A Residence in Rampart Row for Rs. 100.

A Residence in Hornby Row for Rs. 80.

A Residence in Church Gate Street, very cheap.

A Residence in Elphinstone Circle for Rs. 70.

Four Residences in Meadow Street for Rs. 55, 70, 70, and 75.

A Residence in Military Square for Rs. 20.

A Residence in Oak Lane for Rs. 45.

A Residence in Apollo Street for Rs. 65.

An Office in Rampart Row for Rs. 90.

Two Offices in Church Gate Street for Rs. 50 and 125.

Two Offices in Elphinstone Circle for Rs. 40 and 50.

Two Offices in Rummum Street for Rs. 90 and 125.

An Office in Forbes street for Rs. 100.

A Shop in Church Gate Street for Rs. 140.

A Shop in Elphinstone Circle for Rs. 50.

A Shop in Meadow Street for Rs. 300.

A Soap in Forbes Street for Rs. 20.

Godowns in different parts of the Fort.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

COLABA.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, or sooner if required, the Bungalow in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of J. W. Scott, Esq. Rent Rs. 135.

The Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba for Rs. 150 and 200.

A portion of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba for Rs. 70, Cheap Residences at Grant Buildings. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

BYCULLA, MAZAGON, &c.

TO BE LET, "DERWENT HOUSE," near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla. Rent Rs. 100.

A BUNGALOW on the Sellaad Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 140.

A BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Byculla. Rent Rs. 50.

Four other BUNGALOWS at Byculla for Rs. 50, 160, 100, and 225.

Two BUNGALOWS at Mazagon for Rs. 80 and 250.

A BUNGALOW near the Grant Road Railway Station. Rent Rs. 125.

A BUNGALOW at Grant Road, near the Theatre. Rent Rs. 66.

Three BUNGALOWS at CHINCHPOOGLY for Rs. 75, 75, and 90.

Three BUNGALOWS at Parell for Rs. 50, 50 and 75.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, &c.

TO BE LET, a commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Colonel Wyatt, R. E. Rent moderate.

A BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately vacated by A. Blaschek, Esq. Rent moderate.

A commodious BUNGALOW on Breach Candy Hill, known as General Marriott's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 300.

A BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, lately in the occupation of J. A. Sunderen, Esq. Rent moderate.

A furnished BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, for four months. Rent Rs. 150 per month.

A commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately vacated by James Mackintosh, Esq. Rent Rs. 300.

A furnished BUNGALOW on the Arabian Sea Road, Cumballa, for four months. Rent Rs. 240 per month.

A commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill. Rent Rs. 225.

A few other BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill.

For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1875,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spectator" Office.
Bombay.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo).....Ceylon Observer" Office.
Bycullah.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Mahableshwar.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TAILORS and OUTFITTERS—A First-class and practical CUTTER from London and Paris is open to an engagement. Address "A.C.," care of Printer.

MR. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, has REMOVED his OFFICE to No. 4, RUMMUM STREET, next door to Jaffer Sulliman's. Bombay, 30th June 1875.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. F. SAZIA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

THIS Department of the business has recently received large additions of every article required by Smokers, and affords a selection not to be met with elsewhere in this Presidency.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
CASH PRICE LIST.

MANILLA.

No. 1, CHEROOTS or CIGARS	Per thousand	Rs.	90
No. 2, do.	do.	,,	50
No. 2, CAVITE BRAND	Per thousand	Rs.	70
No. 3, CIGARS	do.		40

The above are the finest imported.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
In Splendid Condition.

NOBLE	Per 1,000	Rs.	13 8	THOMSON'S	Per 1,000	Rs.	14 0
DAWSON'S	,,		14 0	DINDIGULS	,,	,,	16 0

HAVANNAH in boxes of 250 each.....Rs. 4 8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

Manufactured of selected Leaves expressly for TREACHER & Co.

LEISURE HOUR...Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 12 | BABINGTON'S...Per Box of 250 Rs. 4 0
OFFICE.....Per Box of 100, Rs. 1-6

TOBACCOS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.
Bird's Eye, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia,
Per Tin, Rs. 1.

GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for CIGARETTES, per Tin, Re. 1-8.
VIRGINIAN SUN-CURED TOBACCO, Round Sticks, in Tin Foil, per Box, Rs. 2-8.

SNUFFS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A HANDSOME SELECTION OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRIARWOOD PIPES, BEST QUALITY.
CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAP SUITS, CHEAP SUITS,
FOR THE MONSOON.

THE STAFFORD DIAGONAL TWEED, the cheapest and most durable article yet introduced.

Suit consisting of D. B. Coat and Trowsers ..... Rs. 20.
Trowsers ..... ,, 8.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

A variety of materials, consisting of DOESKINS, TWEEDS, ANGOLAS, and SERGES, at equally reasonable Prices.

LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
A. COOK & CO.,
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS and GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

Mofussil Residents can be supplied with Patterns and Instructions for Self Measurement Post free on application.

J. NEUBERG.

CHOICE IMPORTATION OF
MANILLA CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 1, per 1000 Rs. 90.

MANILLA CIGARS, ESMERADO CAVITES, per 1000 Rs. 85
Do. do. do. do ,, 100 ,, 9
Most Exquisite Brand.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2, CAVITES, per 1000 Rs. 65
Do. do. do. do. ,, 100 ,, 7
MANILLA CHEROOTS, do. do. ,, 1000 ,, 65

Both the above are particularly CHOICE BRANDS,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's Special Agent at MANILLA.

Also a Small Parcel of the following RARITIES:—
IMPERIALS, per Box of 125 ..... Rs. 21
VEGUEROS, per Box of 125 ..... ,, 18
CABALLEROS, per Box of 125 ..... ,, 17

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIAN WEAR, WARRANTED NOT TO STICK.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest Material made, will resist the severest weather	Coat	10 8	to 13 8
	Entire Suit	13 8	to 25 0
Drab, made of the above Material but rather stouter	Coat	15 0	to 18 0
	Entire Suit	20 0	to 25 0
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, Inverness Capes, very light	From	16 8	to 19 8
The New Military Regulation Capes, Best quality, all sizes	,,	39 0	to 45 0
Light Steel same make as above, specially manufactured for us	,,	39 0	to 45 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

42 Inches Wide, White, with the Water-proofing between two Cloths	Per Yard	4	8
60 Inches Wide, Drab Fine Twill Sheeting	,, ,,	6	8
Sola Helmets—Covered Water-proof, very light and well-ventilated	Each	10	8

UMBRELLAS.

Best Brown and Green Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frame, 8 Ribbs		10 8	to 12 0
Best Brown Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 12 Ribbs		15 0	to 18 8
Ladies' Brown and Green Twilled Silk		7 8	to 10 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUR ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
HAS COMMENCED.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs.	20	Gold Eyeglasses ..... Rs. 25
Steel Spectacles with Case	,,	16	Steel Eyeglasses ..... ,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Violet Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Pink Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Navy Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown and White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Blue Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Brown Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Navy Blue and White Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Grey Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TASSAU, with ½ inch Red Satin Stripe, 24 inches Wide, 8 as. per yard.
DRAB TAS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 3RD JULY, 1875.

FRIDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and irregular, with a further decline of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid-Orleans. To-day's Market opened quiet but closed steadier with a recovery of 1/16d. in Fair Omra, although the sales only reached 7,000 bales against 10,000 imports. Reuter quotes Good Fair Omra, April shipment via Cape at 5¾d, but if not altogether a mistake, the quotation is evidently quite exceptional, the value as compared with other prices being about 5¾d. per lb.

The weekly figures are by no means of an encouraging character, the actual sales for the week being only returned at 48,000 bales, or 8,000 under the estimate, whilst the imports have reached the large total of 92,000 bales. This excess of supply over demand has raised the stock in Liverpool again to a million of bales, rendering anything like an early improvement in prices almost hopeless, unless advices respecting the American Crop assume a very adverse character, of which at present there is no indication.

The hope of any improvement being initiated from Manchester also seems very remote, trade there having settled down to a depth of depression from which an early recovery is scarcely to be expected, so that on the whole the prospects of the market for some time to come are in favour of continued dulness, if not of lower prices.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 2nd inst. compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,000,860	993,000	993,350
,, London (assumed)	108,250	108,250	120,350
American Afloat	100,000	150,000	80,000
East Indian ,, ...	440,000	430,000	506,000
	1,648,250	1,678,250	1,708,700
Price of Mid. Orleans	7¼d.	7 5/8d.	8 7-16d.
,, Fair Dholleras.....	5 1/16d.	5¼d.	5 5-16d.
Difference ,, ...	2 15-16d.	2¼d.	3¼d.

The American figures to date now show the following comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts.....	6,000	7,000	11,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	8,000	6,000	15,000
,, ,, Continent ...	15,000	1,000	5,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	3,439,000	3,724,400	3,499,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,774,000	1,762,000	1,804,000
,, Continent ,,	863,000	951,000	737,000
,, Stocks at the Ports	187,000	242,000	319,000

Reuter reported the Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday as having experienced but a limited business, and the nominal quotations of Tuesday last are repeated.

Coffee was firm, but unaltered in price, the latter remark being applicable also to oils and seeds.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94⅞ an advance of ⅛, and French Rentes at 104½ an advance of ⅛. This movement may be accepted as indicating an increased supply of money being available, but it is very questionable, nevertheless, whether it is not at the same time an unfavourable feature inasmuch as it shows a continuance if not an increase of distrust regarding ordinary securities which could scarcely prevail if confidence was being rapidly re established.

Business here to-day, as usual now on Saturdays, has been absolutely at a stand-still, and we have scarcely heard of a transaction of any kind.

STERLING EXCHANGE shows no alteration whatever. The same may be said of rates on Calcutta. GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm and there are buyers of Fours at Rs. 102½, Fours and a half at Rs. 103¼, and Fives and a half Rs.109.

SHARES are extremely quiet and prices still continue to show an easier tendency. Bank of Bombays are unchanged. Colabas are Rs. 5 per share down and Bombay Trading Company Rs. 10. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is weak all round and generally Rs. 5 to Rs 10 per share lower, but Madras United has given way Rs. 40 and Soonderdass Spinning Rs. 50 per share.

In COTTON no transactions have taken place for export, and prices are nominally maintained at the same level, which, as a rule, makes the net cost and freight price equivalent to the value delivered in Liverpool. The *Receipts* yesterday were 602 bales.

FREIGHTS are most inactive but as there is in reality only one Canal steamer and one ship on the berth for Liverpool rates are supported at £2 per ton both for Cape and steam.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every way. The up-country demand is most insignificant and business in consequence is very limited but supplies in first hands are too small to admit of prices giving way.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per shah.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rate p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	91
72,000	1,000	all	7½pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New .	732½
8,35	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
80,000	25	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	25?
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	12½ nl.
60,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	155
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	108
40,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank;	495

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	6?	Colaba Land Co.....	1,200
7,500	150	all	...	Free Land a Priority Ld.	115
1,750	4,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	750
5,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	130

PRESS COMPANIES.

15(?)	5,000	2,850	200p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
200	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	375
100	50	all	12p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	690
200	1,000	800	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	14,000	14,000	2.0p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	4,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	175
155	500	all	50p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	565
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
200	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,000	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	115
200	1,000	all	87½p.c.	Carmac Company.....	650
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	70
500	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	4,500
200	200	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
200	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co. ...	1,119
150	6,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,750
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	3 C
200	500	all	100 p.c	Fremat Press Co	425
1150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	375
9125	400	35	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	415
200	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co ,Ld	1,500
150	...	1,50	250 p.c	Princeof Wales Press...	800
200	500	all	100 pc	Sassoon Press Co.....	600
600	500	75	125 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	490
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	930
150	500	all	12 p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
600	1,000	...	100pc	Volkart's United Press Co, Ld	180
		For share for the half year.			

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,325
200	5,000	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,910
300	2,000	570	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co	1,600
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,175
2400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills.....	170
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	790
2,000	2,000	all	100p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning....	1,250
1,500	1,000	all	100p.c	Fleming S. & W. Co	996
1,200	1,000	all	100p.c	Great Eastern	1,085
700	1,000	all	80p.c	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,025
750	1,000	all	100p.c	Jowraj Salloo Mills	1,110
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,060
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,025
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	980
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,105
1,950	1,000	all	100p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,135
4,000	625	all	50p.c	Oriental	685
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
700	1,000	1,000	200p.c	Soonderdas Spinning....	1 040
500	1,000	250	31½p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	276
		* Per share for the half-year.			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	£19-2-6	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolt.	
.....	...	...	...	Dated Colln	252
.....	£20	£6 14 6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£5	£5 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	£1 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	100	1,00	do.	G. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£12	£10-5-10	do.	Do. New £12 Shares .	220

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" OFFICE, MONDAY EVENING.

THERE has been no change, in any way, in the position of money matters for the past week, although the public demand on the Bank for accommodation has slightly decreased, it is still of sufficient importance to justify present level of rates. The position of the Bank, on paper, is certainly a good deal stronger, the proportion of cash to liabilities having risen to 60 per cent., and the cash in the Bank's coffers having risen 35 lakhs for the week, the total now standing at close on 4 crores. But it is to be remarked, and will be so to the public that the increase in cash is owing; the State balances having increased 45 lakhs during the week. The private deposits have decreased 14 lakhs and the advances on Government paper have increased 9 lakhs, but the bills discounted have decreased 13 lakhs; so that, although the outstandings of the Bank in hands of the public have decreased 3 lakhs, the reduction in their deposits really leaves the Bank, all round 17 lakhs worse off. The Bank's holdings of paper are 5 lakhs lower for the week.

These heavy Government balances, now 465 lakhs, will no doubt be intrenched upon within the next few weeks to an important extent, and to the saving of the public demand, by the heavy arrivals of Council bills (upwards of a crore), of which about one half had come in on Saturday, but it is not at all improbable that bullion withdrawals for the mofussil treasuries will also take place, in which case the Banks positions will be little, if at all, improved, and although there is nothing to modify lately expressed opinion that the course of money during the next few months will be towards ease, a glance at the position of the account between the Bank and the public, as it now stands and as it stood at this time in the two previous years, ought to allay the surprise expressed in some quarters that a more rapid progress towards easy money has not as yet been witnessed. Taking the corresponding statements, the following is the result exhibited—

		Lakhs.
1875.	Advances on Government paper...	135
	Bills discounted..	226
		361
	"Other" deposits	191
	Owing to the Bank.....	170 lakhs.
	Minimum rate of interest.....	7 per ct.
		Lakhs.
1874.	Advances on Government paper...	73
	Bills discounted	160
		233
	"Other" deposits	282
	Owing by the Bank.....	49 lakhs.
	Minimum rate of interest.....	5 per ct.
		Lakhs.
1873.	Advances on Government paper...	63
	Bills discounted	261
		324
	"Other" deposits	235
	Owing to the Bank.....	99 lakhs.
	Minimum rate of interest	4 per ct.

Those figures show a most remarkable leaning on the Bank at present, chiefly as regards the advances on Government paper, with money at the present cost, and also as regards the other items, with business in so depressed a state.

The Bank of Bombay last week lowered its rates of discount 2 per cent., the minimum there now standing at 8 per cent. against 7 per cent. here.

Trade, both import and export, remains in a very bad state, the rains interfering with despatch of piece-goods up-country, and the falling state of the Manchester market discouraging dealers. Home accounts of produce have been coming very bad for the past week, and shipments from here are almost at a stand-still.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has gone more in favour of remitters, and for some days had a strong appearance, which, however, has not been maintained. The demand has been very moderate, and rates have received support from the price of silver in England, which has advanced to 56d, although shipments to India continue trifling. The business done in six-months' sight Bank bills has been mostly at 1-10 1-16 and 1-10, and a fair amount of telegraphic transfer has been made at 1-9½, but that rate is no longer to be had. The price for credits had been 1-10 3-16, and document bills, which opened at 1-10 5-16, advanced to 1-10⅜, but have returned to the lower quotations, and to-day are 1-10, and a fair amount of telegraphic transfer has been made at 1-9½, but that rate is no longer to be had. The price for credits had been 1-10 3-16, and document bills, which opened at 1-10 5-16, advanced to 1-10⅜, but have returned to the lower quotations, and to-day are negotiable even lower than that. To-day's closing rates were as under :—

Bank Bills, on demand...	1-9½ to 9/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-9⅝ to 13/16
Bank Bills 6 ,, ,, ...	1-10 to 1/16
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10⅛ to 3/16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	1-10½ to 5/16

France —The business of the week has been at a centime higher, namely, f. 2·34 for 3 months' sight, and f 2·36 for 6 months' sight, document bills.

Bombay.—Business has been done in 60 days' sight Bank paper at 14 annas discount, at which the rate remains steady.

China.—Nothing doing, and the quotation may be widely called 224 to 225 until after the opium sale.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

There is still a great want of spirit amongst operators, but the amount of business has been rather larger than of late. Any upward movement is, however, checked by the delay in the cheapening of money.

Government Securities have, however, improved, owing to the reported settlement, for the present, of the Burmah difficulty. On Wednesday, the Bank of Bengal increased by one per cent., the margin required in making advances on paper, and as during that day very conflicting rumours were current as to the result of Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission, great fluctuations took place from hour to hour in the value of stock, which was negotiated to a considerable extent, at prices varying between 1 and 3 premium for the 4 per cents. The next day the price settled with steadiness at 1¾ premium, and later varied not from that figure to 1⅞, with a considerable business doing daily. The new loan is coming on to the market in increasing quantities, and so far it has been a poor investment for recipients. There have been some business in the 4½ per cent. stock, at prices ranging between 2⅜ and 3 premium, and later on at 2⅝ and 2⅞. In the 5½ per cents there has been but little doing, and the price marked all through has been 8¼ premium. To-day there has been a better demand from the bazaar, and prices improved to the following :—

4 per cents.....	102
4½ per cents.....	103
5½ per cents.....	108⅛

The price of 4 per cents. has further receded in London and is now quoted at 93, which would provide an outward remittance at 1-91 per rupee. The market here is therefore unlikely to receive any support from home, but probably the reverse. Last year, from this time up to October more than a crore of rupees of paper was enfaced here for England thus reducing the pressure of the loan of that year on this market. This year the loan has no prospects of such a safety valve.

Bank Shares have again improved, and Bengals have changed hands at 1,440 and 1,445, the highest point they have touched during the current half year and as high as they stood prior to the declaration of last dividend. Nationals have also experienced a renewal of enquiry and from 114 advanced to 116, now quoting at 115. Agras have been in some request, and repeated transactions have taken place at 93.

Tea Shares, on the whole have been scarcely so firm, and several of the transactions reported are at a decline, no doubt, owing more to the necessities of sellers than to any less favourable view of the progress of the gardens. Central Cachars have been done at 161, Singells at 133, Durrunga at 86, Dehings at 65, and Tukvars at 134. Central Terais have brought 82, Moosakhra contributories 82½, Burkolas 104, Kurseong and Darecling 165, Adulpore Terais 120, Amicullas 201, East Indias 86 and 85, Mothola at premium, Upper Assams 28, Bengals 98, and Bismuth contributories 98. Chandypores have had a further decline, and been sold at 630.

Spinning Mill Shares have been rather less active again and the business in Barnagores has been at between 100 and 98, the effect of a London stock exchange quotation having apparently subsided. Fort Gloster and Orientals have each been dealt in at 74 and 73 and new Budge Budges at 16 discount.

In Cotton Mill stock, there have been transactions in Goosery, at 225, and in Bowreah at 90.

Coal Shares are steady. Beerbhoomes having been dealt in at 105 and 106, and Raneegunges at 95, while there has been an enquiry for Bengals resulting in business to-day at the advanced value of 1,590 ex dividend.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Indian General Steam have maintained late improvement, and have been taken at from 450 to 460, but a new again not better than 455.

Preering companies' shares have at last come into some notice again, resulting in business at 300 in Nasmyths, and at 90 in Ramkistopores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE MORRO CASTLE, 404 tons, Captain Juvett, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. BUSMAN, 670 tons, Captain J. Sanders, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last from Kurrachee (June 30th) with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BUSMEEN, 538, tons, Captain J. Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and eleven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. C.'s s. s. AFRICA, 1,318 tons, Captain C. C. D Hutcheson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From-
3	Burmah (s)	Sander	Kurrachee, June 30.
	Africa (s).....	Hutcheson ...	Calcutta, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Busheer (s)	Smith.....	Kurrachee.
	Gatineau	Corkhill.....	Liverpool.

The barque Morro Castle, Juvett, to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance, on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
29 Sir J. Lawrence (s).Bladwin.....Chandbally, June 28.
Patna (s) .....Wood .....Rangoon, June 25.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
30 Yorkshire (s) .... Calcutta.
Goa (s) .... Rangoon & N. Ports.
Rajpootana(s)..... ..... Calcutta & N. Ports.
Waltikka .... Grimsby.
D. of Southerland(s) ..... London via S. Canal.
Lady Rawlinson..... ..... Colombo.

une.

DEPARTURES.

29 Dhoolia (s) .... London via Suez Canal.
30 C. of Dumedin .... London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s, 200 cases copper sheets, B and A Hormusjee.
Clive s, 50 cases tabacco, Jacob Sawoo and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Navarino s, 9 cases clock, Mahomedally Lookmanjee; 1 hhd spirit of wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Rinaldo s, 1 hhd spirit of wine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Coromandel s, 1 cask crucibles, Bhicoo Sahib and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 10 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.
Burdigal, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrjee.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 24 cases brandy, C E Mitchell and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mennie Carvill, 80 bales cotton, Narrandass Chutoorbhoj.
Accrington, 30 bales hides, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 325 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers.

Europa s, 1,600 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 150 cwts coir yarn, Khatsey Dhurumsey; 624 cwts dry ginger, Framjee Vusta; 80 bales wool, Poonja Nursey; 80 bales wool, B I N S N Co; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurrie; 22 bales wool, Peel cassels and Co; 55 bales wool, Jewundas Premjee; 63 bales cotton, M Pragjee; 100 bales cotton, Goculdas Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangee; 86 bales cotton, Runchordas Goculdass.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Juno s, 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s, 45 cwts fanel seed and 7 cwts popeyseed, Bundally Sewgee; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 105 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhookun; 57 bales cotton, Hajee Essack Ellias,

HIGH COURT—5TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BALEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Rimington & Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State &c—Hoare Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

230-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones v The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

LONG CAUSES.

405-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadass Savuklal v Jaikram Hemjee —Ardaseer Pestonjee.—Part heard.

216-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld Ghasidas v B Jumnadass.

Judges Summon Referred from Chambers.

620-74—M M Munshi—Dewcora Cullianjee and another v Khojee Kha Vullud—H K.

LONG CAUSES.

548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jethabound Seetaram v Hoorjee Hunsraj and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

559-74—In Person—Nanjee Tullani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjeewun Doolubdass v Dewalli and others. In person.

563-74—W N Balkrishna v Bapoosath Crushnajee v Raghoonath Remjee and others—Inskeall.

317-74—S Pandoorung—Antajee Sakaram Pandit v Anandrao Venayrock and others—M M Munshi and Macfarlane.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

500-74—George Lynch and Owen—Hemraj Jumnadass and another v Sitaram Radhakisondass—Tyabjee and Sayanee.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy v Sonabai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahwodbhai Hubibhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley —Part heard.

827-73—Jefferson and Payne—Bhaeram Muddon Gopal v Ramnarayen Bhunjee & others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Baibhoya.

425-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld—Ramcrustna Sasbe—Balcristna W N

554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narayen and others—Prescot and Winters

557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttar Hameed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B W Kirthir

620-72—Fletcher and Smith—Pahlanjee Gopalrao v Tribhowan Laldass—Shamrao Pandurung.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 2.

Bennet, Lieut, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on duty from Umballa.
Hill, Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.
Spoonr, Vet. Surg , Bombay R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.

JULY 3.

Barnes, Major, Bombay 22nd. Regt. N. I., on leave, from Baroda

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Hill, Major-General, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave to England.
Bennet, Lieut., Bengal Rifle Brigade, on duty to England.

JULY 3.

Spooner, Vet. Surg., Bombay R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Daunt, Lieut, Bombay R. A., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

JULY 4.

Barnes, Major, Bombay 22nd. Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 3rd July 1875.

With reference to para 1 of G O C No 886, 21st Dec 1872, the return therein called for, of officers desirous of travelling in Cashmere during the leave season, should in future reach the Adjt Genl's Office, not later than the 15th May, annually.

2. The final applications for leave should also be despatched in time to admit of the grant of leave being notified to the applicant before the date specified as that on which it is desired the leave should commence.

It is notified for information and guidance that Go t has sanctioned the supply of salt for the use of the H A, on the scale of two drachms per horse daily. The salt will be supplied by the Commissariat Dept.

Mr J Watts, Staff Corps, has been appointed 1st class Station Staff Officer at Baroda with effect from 13th Jan last

Surg W E Saunders is placed on general duty, Mhow Circle.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard Test :—

Adjt Genl's Dept—Sub-Conductor C S Wiseman.

No 7(?) Corporal Ernest Augustus Harpur, 3rd Hussars, is appointed Bazar Serjt, Mhow, and transferred to the Unattached List.

No 1708 Corporal Patrick Doyle, 15th Foot, is appointed Barrack Serjt and transferred to the Unattached List from 19th June 1875.

In continuation of G O C No 393, 22nd ultimo No 4668 Acting Bombardier James Burgess, R Battery, 4th Bde R A, is directed to join forthwith the special class for Instruction in Gymnastics and Fencing at the Central Gymnasium, Poona.

The following order is cancelled :—

4th Regt N I Rifles—Regtl order, dated 22nd June 1875, directing Capt Conyn, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties vice Maj Woodhouse appointed Wing Officer, 11th N I.

With reference to G O C No 370 of the 12th June, Lt Makellar was ordered to act as Adjt in addition to performing his own duties as Gunnery Instructor.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette, June 29.*)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr A J Stewart, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge, South Malabar, subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, from 29th May 1875, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Capt Charles Arkcell Portesous, Supt of Police, Godavery Dist, to act as Deputy Inspector Genl of Police, Northern Range, during the absence of Maj A Balmer on privilege leave, or until further order.

Mr John Edwards Agincourt Boyd, Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, to be Asst Supt of Police, Coimbatore, vice Maj St George Cauifield.

Mr George Thomas Egan, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam, to be Asst Supt of Police, Vizagapatam.

Capt Charles James Foller Wilcock, Actg Asst Supt of Police, Cuddapah, to be Asst Supt of Police, Malabar, pro tem., during the employment of Lt J E Porteous on other duty, or until further orders, but not beyond the 15th July 1875.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E T Ross, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Bellary, to be a Justice of the Peace within an for the territories subject to the Govt of Fort St George.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), Anantapur Somerkhan, Sheristadar of the Adoni Taluq, in the Dist of Bellary is appointed to be a Mag of the 3rd class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Mag of that class by Notifn Mag of 1st Jan 1874.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F T Bagshawe, Actg Second Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, Madura, is hereby invested with the powers conferred by Act XXVIII of 1860, on Officers appointed by Govt for purposes of Demarcation.

Capt R M Clerk, Actg First Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, North Arcot, is hereby invested with the powers conferred by Act XXVIII of 1860 on Officers appointed by Govt for purposes of Demarcation.

The following leave for two months and eight days granted to Mr J Hunter-Blair, Collector of Sea Customs and of the Madras Dist, in the *Gazette* of the 22nd inst will take effect from or after the 5th July next.

Mr C S Cole, Actg Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Chingleput, furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from or after the 1st evening, under Section 10, and subsidiary leave for ten days under Section 18, of the Civil Leave Code.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr W J H LeFanu, Actg Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Salem, in the *Gazette* of the 18th May 1875, will take effect from or after the 18th July next, instead of from or after the 1st June.

Mr J Ferguson, Depy Consvr of Forests, Nalcondoor, subsidiary leave for twenty days, under Section 10, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

C Sivasankara Mudali, Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury, Trichinopoly, privilege leave for twenty-four days, from or after 1st July 1875, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Ralph Sillery Benson to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Salem, during the absence of Mr. LeFanu on privilege leave, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Surgn R Harvey, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Asst to the Professor of Chemistry in the Madras Medical College and to the Chemical Examiner, privilege leave for three months from 1st proximo.

Mr J T Fowler, Insp of Normal Schools and of Schools in the Presidency Division, privilege leave for two months, under Section 19, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C M Barnes, 2, 4, Head Master, Provincial School, Calicut, to act as Inspr of Schools, 4th class, and to be in charge of the Presidency Division, during the absence of Mr J T Fowler on leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj M C Furnell, R.R.C.S, Actg Supdt of the Govt Central Museum, privilege leave for two months, under Section 91 of the Civil Leave Code.

The undermentioned Officers will be considered as having been confirmed in the appointments set forth opposite their names from the 1st ultimo, 1875, instead of from the 30th March 1875 as notified in the *Gazette* of the 9th idem :—

Surg-Maj M C Furnell, R.R.C.S, Physician of the Genl Hospital and Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Madras Medical College.

Surgn E W Brockman, Ophthalmic Surg, Genl Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology in the Madras Medical College.

Surg D R Thompson, M.D, Resident Surg, Genl Hospital, and Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica in the Madras Medical College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Adverting to the leave notified in the *Fort St George Gazette* of the 8th instant, Lt A E Debeon, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Malabar Dist, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 16th June, instead of from the 20th July 1875.

Mr L W Paynter, Ex Engr of the 3rd grade, subsidiary leave for not more than thirty days, up to date of joining his appointment in the Madura Dist.

Mr R E Norton, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, South Arcot Dist, three months' cumulative privilege leave from the 1st Aug next.

Mr P O'Ratigan, Ex Engr of the 3rd grade, subsidiary leave for not more thirty days, up to date of joining his appointment in the South Arcot Dist.

The Notification of the 15th June 1875, transferring Mr C H T Norfor to the Cuddapah District, is cancelled, and he will remain in the Bellary District.

List of a Civil Servant granted extension of leave, forwarded in accordance with Financial Despatch to the Govt of India, dated July 31st 1873, No 305.

F R H Sharp, Covenanted service, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag, South Arcot, on 2 months 8 C.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J W Wynch, M.A, Chaplain of Vepery, furlough to Europe for two years, from or after the 23rd inst at. under Section 5 (a), and subsidiary leave for thirty days, under Section 10 (a), Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to Make the following appointments :—

The Revd Alfred Charles Taylor, B.A, Chaplain of Berar, to be Chaplain of Vepery.

The Revd James Francis Browne to be Chaplain of North Black Town, Madras.

The Revd Samuel Morley to be Chaplain of Secunderabad.

Maj Henry Glover Puckle, of the 8 C, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mark's Church at Mercara, vice Maj W Campbell.

The Right Revd the Bishop of Madras has appointed the Revd C R Drury, M.A, Actg Archdeacon and Commissary, to be Archdeacon and Commissary of the Madras Presidency, with effect from the date of the Revd J Gorton's departure from India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 4, Act IV of 1871, the Govr in Council hereby appoints the Reverend Thomas Adamson, Missionary, Sayerpuram, to be a Member of the Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.

Under the provisions of Section 4 Act III of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Govr in Council hereby appoints C Siva nkara Mudaliar the Treasury Depy Collr, to be a Town Commissioner, for carrying out in the town of Trichinopoly, in the Trichinopoly Dist, the purposes of the said Act.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col J Hudleston, of the 8 C, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe from the 4th to the 8th June 1875, inclusive, to enable him to rejoin.

The furlough to Europe granted in G O G No 312, dated 22nd Dec 1874, to Maj R Boucher, of the 8 C, Supt, British Burma Police, will have effect from the 5th April 1875, the date of the embarkation at Rangoon.

Offg Lieut Vey Surg F J Shaw, performed the duties of Vety Surg, Remount Depot, without prejudice to his Offg appointment until relieved by Vety Surg Adams.

With reference to G O G No 297, dated 22nd April 1875, Mr Archibald Adams is admitted as a Surg on the Madras Establishment, from the 9th June 1875 the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Under the provisions of para 5 of the Royal Warrant published in G O G G No 673, of 1873, Surg-Maj Edward Dixon is transferred to the Retired List, from the 1st July 1875, on a pension of £455 per annum.

Madras G O G No 185 dated 11th July 1873.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

1st class Vety Surg T Pritchard, of H E the Govr's Body Guard on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1808, and to embark from Madras.

Under the provisions of para 6 of the Royal Warrant published in G O G No 356, dated 19th May 1875, to Lt Col F G Bidcout, of the Infantry, is cancelled at his own request.

Under the authority of H M's Govt, Capt R U Butler, Madras Genl List, Infantry, is removed from the effective List of the Army, and granted a subsistence allowance equivalent to the half-pay pension of his rank—with effect from the 16th May 1875.

The following order by the Officer Commanding Trichinopoly, is confirmed :—

Authorizing the issue, daily, for sixty days, of 2 lbs of uncrushed linseed, 2 lbs of carrots and 2 lbs of straw, in lieu of 4 lbs of coolin per diem, for each of two horses of Mr Lt Col Edward Henry Boyle R A.

With reference to G O G G No 1 of 1875, republished in Madras G O G No 1 dated 4th June 1875, Lt-Col (Bt Col) Edward Henry Blomfield, of the S C, is permitted to retire from the service from this date, on the pension of a Col, viz. £666-6-8,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINKIANG DISTURBANCE.

HONKONG, 2ND JULY.

It is reported that the recent disturbance at Chinkiang has been settled by the punishment of the soldiers who insulted the American Consul and his wife.

Several assaults on foreigners have occurred at Pekin.

Lihangchang, brother to the Viceroy, is about to proceed to Yunan.

THE BEECHER-TILTON TRIAL.

NEW YORK, 3RD JULY.

The jury engaged in the trial of the Rev. Ward-Beecher have not been able to agree, and have been discharged after a week's deliberation.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 3RD JULY.

General Jovellar has completely defeated the Carlist troops under General Dorregarry in Aragon.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 3RD JULY.

The whole of the Left have resolved to vote for a dissolution of the Assembly in August.

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and irregular. Surats dull and irregular.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

In the Manchester market to-day there has been a limited business.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 7s.
8¼ lbs. do. ..... 8s. 7¼d.
40's Mule Twist ..... 0s. 11¾d.

Messrs. Da Costa Raalte & Co. and Kelburn Kershaw & Co. have suspended payment.

3 per cent Consols for account..... 94¼.
5 per cent French Rente 1872..... 104.
Bar Silver 55⅞
The sum of £58,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	48,000	bales.
Do do Surats....	12,000	do
Do do Imports of Cotton....	92,000	do
Do do Surats....	21,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton....	1,000,000	do
Do do Surats....	194,000	do

Surats during the week have been dull and irregular and have been freely offered.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 4th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind West. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 75 cents.

CARWAR, 4th July, 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind West 1 to 3. Ther. 81. Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 18 cents.

MANGALORE, 4th July, 5-5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind North West. Ther. max. 84, min. 77. W. B. 81. Bar. 29·77. Fall of rain 1 inch 7 cents.

VENGORLA, 4th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind South West strong. Ther. 88. Fall of rain 11 cents.

MR. H. G. KEENE has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Agra during Mr. A. Drummond's absence or until further orders.

THE Civilian grievances of the N. W. Provinces are in a fair way of being remedied at last apparently. A private telegram from London to the *Pioneer*, dated 30th June, runs as follows :—"There was a great debate on the Civilian grievances. The House was unanimous. Government said that the proposed remedies were inadequate, and would make the Indian Government redress the grievances."

As to the great shoe question in the presence of the King of Burma the *Rangoon Gazette* describes how that "difficulty" was got over. "It is rumoured that the matter has been handled rather ingeniously. We hear that a piece of carpet was laid down immediately in front of the throne and that until the Ambassadorial extremities touched the precious strip they were permitted to remain encased in English leather. As to the interview itself no details are to hand."

IT is no secret that the Members of the Madras Club at their late annual meeting decided by a large majority not to admit ladies to the inside privileges of that institution. So we observe, says the *Madras Times*, with interest that a Club has been started in London, to which ladies as well as gentlemen will be admitted as members. The two objects of this Club are said to be eating and courtship, and according to a French estimate of English tastes, the former is of far greater importance than the latter.

THE leading spirits of the agitation for the redress of the grievances of the junior Civilians of the N. W. Provinces are taking steps, the *Pioneer* says, to move the governing bodies of the principal Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom to advise intending competitors for the Indian Civil Service of the breach of faith which has resulted in so much disappointment and so widespread a dissatisfaction. It may be remembered that the Indian Medical Service having failed in previous attempts obtained a prompt attention to its complaints by a similar course of action.

FRIDAY, the 25th June, was fixed for the hearing of Mr. E. D. Sinclair's case in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Lucknow, when the Government Pleader was to have been called upon to show grounds why Mr. Sinclair's application for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the decisions of the local Courts in his case against the late General Sir Henry Tombs, should not be granted. The Government pleader asked for a month's postponement. The petition was granted. Mr. Sinclair left India via Bombay, by the mail of the 25th June—the date on which his case came on at Lucknow.

THE Irrawaddy Flotilla have added another steamer to their already fine fleet. She came out in sections on board the s. s. Irrawaddy, and will be put up in Rangoon. She is destined for the trade between Mandalay and Bhamo, and her engines are to be very powerful, on account of the strong current in the defiles above Mandalay when the river is full. She is called the Star of Burma. She is 85 feet long, 16 feet broad, with an engine of 60 nominal horse power, which will give her a speed of 12 knots per hour. Besides this, she has the advantage of requiring only 18 inches water, so that she will be enabled to go through very shallow channels and creeks.

REGARDING the reported assembling of a large number of Chinese troops near Manwyne the *Rangoon Gazette* contains the following information :—There is a rumour in the bazaar here that a large number of Chinese troops are being concentrated at Manwyne. The authority being letters received here by Chinese merchants which speak of an army of upwards of a hundred thousand men. Our private advices from Bhamo confirm this rumour. Great preparations are being made in Yunan and twenty thousand Imperial troops are to garrison Manwyne, at which point, grain and other necessaries are being stored. It is likely enough that Lee Sit Tsai did proceed to Mandalay on a ceremonious visit. The Chinese who escorted him to Mandalay, we hear, were fine burly looking fellows.

FROM Messrs. Thomas Watson and Co.'s gunny bag report, as quoted by the *Englishman*, we see that during the four months, February to May, a great change has come over the direction of the trade as compared with last year. Thus, in 1875, 278,000 bags were sent to America, as against 109,000 last year; 236,962 were shipped for Australia against 8,000; 3,759,158 for China and the Straits against 763,300; 46,026 to England; and 88,252 to Egypt, where none were sent last year. The export to Rangoon, Moulmein, Chittagong, and Akyab, has largely decreased, as might be expected, the demand last year being for the exportation of famine rice; but the export to Madras, Ceylon, Bombay, and Kurrachee, for the regular trade of the country, shows 7,145,830 bags exported, as compared with 4,996,363 last year.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT made over charge of the office of Assistant Secretary to the Bengal Government on Tuesday forenoon last to Mr. George Easton, one of the Registrars of the Bengal Office. Mr. Easton, Head Assistant and Registrar of the Revenue and General side of the Bengal Secretariat, will act only at present as Assistant Secretary, but it is presumed he will eventually be confirmed in the post. Mr. Power, the other Registrar of the office, was also, we understand from a Calcutta paper, a candidate for the place. Mr. Easton joined the Bengal Office some seven or eight years ago when Head Master of the Calcutta Free School; and by his zeal and general intelligence soon gained the approbation of his superiors in office, frequently receiving the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his able and clear drafts and notes.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Simla to a Calcutta paper says: this year Simla has proved a disappointment. Diseases and death have made ravages everywhere. Hundreds have been snatched in early bloom by the hand of death, and funerals have become a common thing. The residents of Simla say that such a season they have never witnessed. Some, who brought up their families to Simla, have been obliged to send them down under medical advice. The stinks in Simla are abominable. The conservancy arrangements are apparently defective. Alas! the glory of Simla has departed. It is said that small pox and measles have made their appearance in Simla. After this Simla need not be called a sanatarium, but a city of stinks and abomination. Is it not time for Government to seek some better and more healthy hill station?

THE Acting Governor of Pondicherry and Governor-General of French India appears to have fallen a victim to the extraordinary heat of the present season. We learn from the *Madras Times* that His Excellency died suddenly on Wednesday evening last at nine o'clock, when the thermometer stood at 98°, and it is believed that apoplexy was the cause of death. M. Delrien, the deceased gentleman, was the Ordonnateur of French India, and he had been acting as provisional Governor since the departure, for France, of M. Faron on the 14th of May last. It is only a few weeks since the Governor of Karikal died, also suddenly, so that we may truly say that death has this season been busy among the rulers of Southern India. At the offices of the Massageries Maritimes and of the French Consul at Madras, the national flag was hoisted half-mast high on Thursday last.

THE Duke of Buckingham is reported by the *Madras Mail* to have the intention of "affecting a style of living worthy of his high rank" when he takes charge of his duties of Governor of Madras. The *Mail* says:—We understand that our Governor Designate has taken his passage by Messrs. Green's steamer Sultan, which is to leave England for her autumnal voyage in October, and is due in Madras in the following month. His Grace will be accompanied by his two eldest daughters, the Ladies Mary and Anne Chandos-Grenville, by his sister the Lady Anne Gore Langton, by his Personal Staff, four European men servants, three ladies' maids, &c. It is expected that he will bring out his horses and equipages by the same opportunity. We learn from England that there is every probability of the Duke affecting a style of living worthy of his high rank. He had not, at the date of the last mail, selected his Secretaries and Aides-de-Camp.

WE recently noticed a case in our columns, remarks the *Indian Daily News*, regarding an officer of Her Majesty's service, who was cited to appear in the Simla Court to answer a serious charge preferred against him. We are glad now to be in a position to announce that the case for the prosecution not only broke down, but that the course of the proceeding went to show that the gentleman in question was the victim of an audacious conspiracy. During the enquiry it seems to have transpired that the plaintiffs had threatened a public exposure, if the officer did not purchase their silence with a sum of Rs. 400. This, in view of the groundless nature of the charge, the officer very wisely declined to do. The fact that the scheme was rather cleverly concocted must make it all the more to him matter for congratulation that he had obtained an honourable acquittal. We understand that the male co partner in the speculation has received the punishment which he merited for attempting to establish a malicious and unfounded charge.

THE *Lucknow Times* tells the following strange story from Hurdui:—Mohunlall, an inhabitant of Shahabad, bore enmity to one Maikoolall, of the same place, the cause being that the father of the former had been killed by the father of the latter during the mutiny of 1857. Maikoolall's father having long since died, Mohunlall resolved upon avenging himself on Maikoolall. Accordingly, he associated himself with one Ramchurun, a friend of Maikoolall. Ramchurun kept Mohunlall informed of the ins and outs of Maikoolall's house. The other night, Ramchurun told him that Maikoo was sleeping out-doors. They then proceeded with swords to where Maikoo was supposed to be sleeping, and deliberately cut off the head of the man whom they found on the cot. The victim turned out to be, not Maikoo, but a mason who had been employed in repairing Maikoo's house, and who had taken lodgings there for the night. Mohunlall and Ramchurun were arrested, and an investigation into the case is now being held in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has issued a Resolution of much importance to all native students ambitious of Government employment. Sir George Campbell's native Civil Service is overstocked. Since its establishment three years ago, 397 men have qualified themselves for the upper or lower subordinate ranks of the service; and of these about 200 are at present living in the hope that something official may turn up for them shortly. Sir Richard kindly says that he has their case under careful consideration, but he cannot hold out any promise of appointments. He has even given intimation that no examinations will be held until further notice. This is a blank outlook for young Bengalees desirous of a career in Government service. Candidates, however, have all along been warned that the mere eligibility secured by attaining a certain minimum of marks would not entitle them to employment. But it must be admitted that the raising of the standard of qualification, and of the proportion of marks required for passing, has been a step in the right direction. Thus, of ninety-eight candidates who presented themselves in March last, only two passed the higher, and five the lower standard!

THE following account of the ingenuous combination of a railway accident and a pleasure party shows how modern notions of civilisation are advancing, and how the proper utilisation of the events of the day may be productive of enjoyment. The Lahore paper tells us that on Sunday afternoon (June 27th) a fuel train on the Mooltan line caught fire between the Khanewahl and Mitipore stations, resulting in the destruction of some trucks and their contents, nothing remaining but the wheels and other iron work. The accident occurred about an hour before the time at which the up-train to Lahore started, and the Assistant Traffic Manager with a gang of 50 coolies arrived by this train to clear the line. While they were busy with their arduous duty, the passengers and a pleasure party who had come out from Mooltan to see the fun, enjoyed a three hours' ramble amid the shady groves and balmy zephyrs of the interesting station of Tattipore. Most of the public buildings were visited, and a learned antiquarian present gave interesting information about the ruins that some of our readers may have seen in passing. After this the train proceeded to Lahore, only one hour late, which demonstrates that the agony of Up-journey from Mooltan to Lahore could be shortened by at least two hours. We commend this fact to the estimable Agent of the Railway, and to the consideration of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals.

THE financial condition of the Port of Calcutta is a very simple and small matter when compared with the gigantic debts and annual deficit of a lakh of rupees of the Bombay Port Trust. Bombay Port reckons her liabilities in crores, Calcutta in humble lakhs. From the commencement of their operations the Commissioners of Calcutta Port have spent Rs. 72,41,262 and they owe the Government Rs. 57,49,100. During last year the sum of Rs. 18,01,420 was spent in improving the appliances of the Port, and at the end of the official year 1874-75 the Commissioners had a surplus revenue of Rs. 3,15,758; at the close of the preceding year the surplus was Rs. 3,64,492. At this satisfactory state of affairs the Lieutenant Governor is fully justified in remarking that he is "glad to observe the continued stability of the finances of the Port, and that the revenues maintain their elasticity. The net revenue of the Port of Calcutta has decreased from year to year, owing to the reduction of Port charges for mooring, and owing to a decrease in the number of ships arriving in the Port, the number being less by 54 than during 1873-74. The opening of the Suez Canal is also gradually resulting in the employment of steamers instead of sailing vessels, with the effect of increasing the average tonnage of the vessels visiting the port, as well as the aggregate tonnage of all the vessels. The average tonnage of the vessels visiting the Port of Calcutta in 1873-74 was 2,309 which in 1874-75 had increased to 2,324. In 1873-74 there were 430 steamers and 518 sailing vessels which left the port or a total of 948, and with gross tonnage of 1,216,898. In 1874-75, the numbers were 466 steamers and 435 sailing vessels, or a total of 901, with gross tonnage of 1,273,866.

THOSE who are interested in sweeps and lotteries of all kinds, and their name is legion, will read the following extract from the Calcutta *Daily News* with feelings closely allied to alarm. What is about to be done in Bengal may be done also in Bombay. Our contemporary says:—"We understand that there is trouble in store for some of the parties who are busily engaged in promoting raffles and other forms of lotteries that have now become somewhat common. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the late Lieutenant-Governor put his foot down on raffles and sweeps, and threatened the terrors of the law upon all evil-doers who engaged in these unlawful proceedings, or in any way abetted them. Amongst the first to receive his thunder was our quiet selves. Advertising raffles or sweeps to take place in Chandernagore was an offence, though the sweeps themselves were beyond his jurisdiction. We were told that if we presumed after notice to aid and abet these lotteries by announcing them in our advertisements, we should be prosecuted as a warning to other evil-doers. Loyal to the law, as we always desire to be, when it is fairly and equally administered, we ceased to advertise any "event" which could be deemed illegal. Nevertheless, though we believe the law is supposed to apply throughout India; sweeps, lotteries, raffles, &c., continue to be advertised with impunity by other papers out of the jurisdiction of the sage ruler of Bengal. By and bye another King arose, and it was said that he had not the same view of these contingent events; and people began to project lotteries and get up sweeps and the practice has gone on merrily under the benign rule of Sir Richard unto this day. It is said now that an idea of their iniquity has occurred to the Lieutenant-Governor, and that the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta has learnt that such a view exists in the virtuous bosom of Sir Richard Temple. And so we understand that Mr. Hogg has resolved to smash the system; and with this view has taken steps to have brought to his notice all announcements, prospectuses, advertisements, and publications, thereto relating, that he may communicate the same to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in order that this province may be swept of all such iniquities, and the land prepared for some millennium plants that are being prepared in the nursery at Darjeeling. There may be some difficulty in clearing the lands unless the zealous labourers can secure the co-operation of the rulers of the N. W. P., the Punjab, and of Bombay and Madras. If anything is to be done in the matter, it should be done by the Government of India, and be carried out throughout the whole country.

THE DEPOSITION OF MULHARRAO.
DESPATCH OF LORD SALISBURY.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

India Office, London, 3rd June 1875.

Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's *Despatches*: also the evidence taken upon the recent enquiry before Sir R. Couch's Commission; the Report of the Commissioners; the resolution of the Government of India in respect of it; the Proclamation in which you declare the Gaekwar of Baroda deposed; and, a minute by your Excellency reviewing the recent history of the Baroda State.

2. I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government approves of the course you have pursued in directing the deposition of Mulharrao, the late Gaekwar of Baroda.

3. The maladministration of that State, which for many years has caused anxiety to the Government of India, was reported by the Commission which sat under Sir R. Meade to have reached a point "urgently calling for reformation." The Commission further recorded their opinion that "it was hopeless to look for any effectual measures of reform and improved government at the hands of the present ruler and his advisers, but that these could only be introduced through the intervention and influence of the British Government." They accordingly recommended the appointment of a minister, who should be invested with the requisite powers, and who should not be removable except with the consent of the Government of India.

4. Your Excellency decided not to accept this recommendation. The plan of setting aside the authority of a tyrannical sovereign by the appointment of an independent minister, while the sovereign still remained nominally on the throne, had not in your judgment been sufficiently successful in other cases to justify its renewal. You justly preferred to seek a remedy by charging Mulharrao himself with the duty of immediate reformation.

5. In a khureeta, dated 25th July 1874, you pointed out to the Gaekwar the responsibility which his misuse of power had imposed upon the British Government. The fact that you are bound to protect his throne against insurrection laid on you a sacred obligation to protect his subjects against misgovernment. The sentences in which your Excellency pointed out this consequence to the Gaekwar forcibly express the principles on which your relations with the sovereigns of protected States must always be conducted.

"Your Highness has justly observed 'that the British Government is undoubtedly the paramount power in India, and the existence and prosperity of the native States depend upon its fostering favour and benign protection.' This is especially true of the Baroda State. Both because of its geographical position, intermixed with British territory, and also because a subsidiary force of British troops is maintained for the defence of the State, the protection of the person of its ruler, and the maintenance of his rights and authority.

"My friend, I cannot consent to employ British troops to protect any one in a course of wrong doing. Misrule on the part of a Government which is upheld by the British power is misrule in the responsibility for which the British Government becomes in a measure involved. Becomes, therefore, not only the right, but the positive duty of the British Government to see that the administration of a State in such a condition is reformed, and that gross abuses are removed."

6. You then proceeded to draw His Highness's attention to the practical course which these principles would impose upon you. You expressed your wish to give him a full opportunity of reforming his administration, and you warned him of the inevitable consequences if he failed to take advantage of it.

"I must hold your Highness responsible for the amendment of the serious evils disclosed, and I leave to you the selection of your agents, with a distinct intimation that, if your Highness fails to attend to the advice which you receive, and which from time to time will be offered you, and if, in consequence, the condition of the Baroda administration remains unreformed, the only course left will be to remove your Highness from the exercise of power, and to make which other arrangements, consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the Baroda State, as I may deem necessary to secure a satisfactory administration."

Without pledging yourself to leave him in authority to the end of the present year, you fixed that date as the one beyond which your indulgence would certainly not be prolonged.

7. The experiment was not destined to last so long. It proceeded for some months under the guidance of Colonel Phayre, and, though the imperious tone of that officer's communications and his disregard of your instructions, justified you in removing him, there was nothing in his conduct which need have hindered the Gaekwar had he been anxious to do so, from prosecuting the necessary reforms. No desire of this kind, however, was discoverable in his acts. Up to the time when his apparent complicity in the poisoning of Colonel Phayre compelled you to suspend him from power no substantial progress towards improvement had taken place. On the contrary, as you very shortly show in your Despatch of the 29th of April, this period was marked by a treatment of his predecessor's widow which threatened her life, a marriage which aggravated his differences with his Sirdars, and a continuance of that reckless prodigality which, on the one hand, had reduced the cultivating classes to despair, and, on the other, by leaving unprovided the necessary payments of the native soldiery, threatened to plunge the State into disorder. These symptoms indicated strong misuse in Mulharrao's characteristic weaknesses. Almost the last incident in the history of his reign, before it was closed by his arrest on the charge of poisoning, was the mysterious resignation, without reason given, of the reforming Minister who had been appointed under the pressure of Sir R. Meade's report.

8. Whether, supposing no charge of poisoning to have arisen, it would have been more expedient to act upon these indications, or to differ the final decision until the close of the year, it is not now necessary to enquire. It is only proper to observe that whatever course might have been taken it must and could only have been dictated by a regard for the interests of the people of Baroda. It might have been more politic to avoid the popular excitement and apprehension consequent on any sudden change of policy, than to anticipate by a few months the redress that was due to many suffering classes in the State. But there was nothing in the conduct of the Gaekwar to call for such indulgence, or to impose on your Government a further delay in the vague hope of an improved administration.

9. Any such question was necessarily insignificant compared with the grave suspicion of poisoning that was the subject of the enquiries conducted by Mr. Souter. Her Majesty's Government entirely concur with your Excellency in the opinion that you could not have left this charge unnoticed. It would have been a scandal to continue relations of friendliness and apparent cordiality with a Prince lying under a charge so horrible, made by those who professed to be his instruments; and it would not have been just to the able servants of the Crown who perform delicate political duties, often under circumstances of difficulty and peril, to announce to the world that you held their lives so cheaply.

10. In deciding upon the mode of enquiry to be adopted, your Excellency was guided by weighty consideration. You desired that the sufficiency of the evidence on which you proceeded should be known to the world, and that your own judgment that the proceedings should be public. You further desired, as you informed the Maharaja Scindiah "that the Commission should be constituted in such a manner as to command the confidence of the whole of India." In this spirit you resolved that one half of it should consist of natives, and that of these one should be, like the accused, a Maratha Prince, and one a distinguished Maratha statesman. In so doing, you were inspired by that earnest and watchful consideration for the feelings of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, which has consistently marked your admiration, and of which Her Majesty's Government have always expressed their emphatic approbation.

11. Whether the result of this mode of proceeding has in all respects corresponded to your anticipations may be open to question. It has been undoubtedly attended with grave inconveniences, from which a sufficient argument might be drawn against the adoption of a similar procedure, if, unhappily, a similar occasion for it were ever to arise. Princes and nobles are not qualified by forensic training for the conduct of a delicate judicial investigation; and those of India, to whom the customs of an English Court of law and the skill of an English advocate are strange, enter upon such novel duties under a special advantage. The experience, moreover, of the present case has shown that our judicial forms are little suited to the trial of a sovereign prince within his own dominions; for the publicity of the proceedings and the preliminary restraint which is politically necessary, inflict upon him a grave indignity, which in the eyes of his subjects and of other princes, could only be justified by proved crime, and so create for him a sympathy which easily becomes a bias in his favour. The rules of procedure, again, enforced by our law, are less appropriate in cases where witnesses are easily tampered with between their first examination and their production in open Court, where the means for such operations are abundant, and where the temptation to use them is overwhelming. Under such conditions there must always be a risk that the evidence at a trial will seem imperfect, compared to that which was available when it was first determined that a trial should be held.

12. These various inconveniences were of a character whose importance it was not easy for your Excellency to estimate beforehand, but they were brought into notice, and they grew in importance as the enquiry proceeded. They account sufficiently for the difficulties of the Native Commissioners, and for their reluctance to concur in the unhesitating decision of their more practised colleagues.

13. Whatever explanation may be given of the reasons which guided the Native Commissioners to their decision, it could not, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, be ignored. My instructions, conveyed to your Excellency by telegraph, gave expression to this view. The appointment of Native Commissioners had little meaning unless its object was to assure the natives of the equity of the tribunal, and that assurance would have been illusory if the judgment of the Native Commissioners had been allowed to count for nothing in the decision of the issue. Moreover, in a case which wholly turned on the credibility of three witnesses, their bearing under examination was of the utmost importance; and the judgment of those who had watched it could not under the circumstances be properly submitted to the revision of any authority, however high, which had not the same opportunity. It is true that, in your orders constituting the Commission, you designated its proceedings as an enquiry, not a trial. But this circumstance did not, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, neutralise the force of the considerations to which I have referred.

14. If Mulharrao had been found guilty by the Commission of the heinous offence imputed to him, there would have been no ground for inflicting on him any milder punishment than that which would have been thought just if he had occupied a humbler position. His crime would have been aggravated by the character of the office held by the person against whom it was directed, and it would not have been extenuated by his own exalted station. He was, however, neither convicted nor acquitted. The opinion of the Commission, though it inclined against him, was by no means unanimous. Of the six members, while three, including the learned President, were for conviction, only one was for acquittal. Under these circumstances, considering that the three Commissioners who declined to convict him were the men of his own race, who had been placed upon the tribunal in order to ensure for it the confidence of the people of India, Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that Mulharrao could not be treated as having been proved guilty of the crime of poisoning. His guilt accordingly was not assumed in the proclamation issued by you under the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, and he has been spared the penal consequences which would probably have followed a conviction for that crime.

15. It by no means follows as a necessary consequence that he should be replaced upon the *gadee*. Of the issue of the enquiry the utmost that could be said was that the inability of the Commission to pronounce a definite opinion upon his guilt protected him from the punishment of a criminal. He had so acted that three Europeans of great experience had declared him guilty of poisoning, and two of his own race had, in giving judgment, abstained from declaring him innocent. Whatever inference might be drawn from this finding, it could not be regarded as an assertion of his fitness for an office of the highest trust and would, even if considered alone, have placed a serious difficulty in the way of his restoration to sovereignty over the people of Baroda.

16. Other reasons, however, in themselves amply sufficient, existed for refusing to invest him again with power. The period which had elapsed since the holding of Sir R. Meade's enquiry had shown no abatement in the vices to which the mis-government of Baroda had been due. Before his arrest the reforming Ministers had resigned their offices, and Sir Lewis Pelly had submitted to you his "solemn recommendation that the Gaekwar State be saved by the deposal from power of its ruler." A few weeks later, evidence was discovered of crimes which had they been known sooner, would have brought the oppressive rule to an earlier close. The poisoning of Bhow Scindia, former Prime Minister of Baroda, and the still more horrible details of the death of Govind Naik by torture, were proved before Sir Lewis Pelly, after the proceedings of Sir R. Couch's Commission had commenced. Both crimes were committed by persons in authority under Mulharrao, and the latter was directly traced to his orders. Had they been established while he was still upon the throne it would have been impossible for the British Government to have abstained any longer from terminating a power used for such atrocious purposes.

17. In these grounds, had he lain under no suspicion of poisoning Colonel Phayre, it was necessary that he should be deposed. The British Government, which had deprived his Sirdars and ryots of the power of righting themselves, would not be justified in using its supremacy to compel them to submit again to a ruler whose incurable vices had been established by a full experience. You were accordingly instructed to set his deposition in your formal proclamation on these general grounds. The danger of seeming to visit the crime of poisoning a Resident with the simple penalty of deposition, as well as the opinions recorded by the Native Members of the Commission, made it incumbent to include the matter arising out of the enquiry among your grounds of action. Such a course would have only added a superfluous justification for a necessary act. It might have obscured the principle that incorrigible misrule is of itself a sufficient disqualification for sovereign power. Her Majesty's Government have willingly accepted the opportunity of recognizing in a conspicuous case the paramount obligation which lies upon them of protecting the people of India from oppression.

18. I have, in conclusion, to express on behalf of Her Majesty's Government their high appreciation of the services which have been rendered by your Excellency during this painful case. I have also to request you to convey to Sir Lewis Pelly, and the officers acting under him, the sense which is entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the efficient manner in which their different duties have been performed.—I have, &c.

SALISBURY.

BOMBAY.

STEALING.—Lutseeger Keenkurgher on Saturday last, pleaded guilty to having stolen a silver anklet, and was sentenced to receive seven stripes by Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom he was charged.

A NUISANCE.—Dhamoo Toolsiram and two others were fined Rs. 21 each, at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday last, for having certain buffaloes kept on their premises, in such a manner as to be a nuisance.

PUTRID FISH.—On Saturday last, Bhagoo Heera and Pudmo Gania were fined Rs. 5 each, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the instance of Mr. P. C. Higgins, for having exposed a quantity of putrid fish for sale in a market.

EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ali was, on Saturday last, convicted of having carried passengers in excess of the number permitted by his boat license, and was, on conviction before Mr. C. P. Cooper, fined Rs. 5.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mullari Mahadoo was, on Saturday last, charged on two separate counts, with having stolen various articles of clothing, and was, on conviction, sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom the charge was heard.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Veljeedas Mooljee, trading as Goculdass Megjee, on Saturday last laid an information, charging a man named Nathmull and Lachmi narayen, traders under the Crown Bank, Esplanade, with cheating, and obtaining certain cloth goods of the value of Rs. 2,050 by false pretences. Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom the information was laid, ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the accused.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT JUDGESHIP of SURAT.—Mr. Kaikusro Hormusjee Alpaswalla, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor at Surat, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Small Causes of that city, in room of Mr. Syed Hussun El Medini retired on pension. Mr. Kaikusro is one of the distinguished alumni of the Elphinstone College, and belongs to a very respectable family of Surat. After a successful career at college, he entered the judicial service of Government as moonsiff or native judge, where he won the respect and confidence of his superiors and the public at large. He was then transferred to the Secretariat as an assistant in the Educational Department under Mr. Kinlock Forbes, then Secretary to Government. During the prevalence of what is commonly called the share manias, Mr. Kaikusro resigned the service of Government and took up the post of agent at Surat of the late Central Bank of Western India on Rs. 700 a month. After the Bank went into liquidation, he was again appointed in 1869, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor at Surat, and at the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball, he has been nominated Judge of the Small Causes Court at his native place. We believe Government in making the selection have displayed great discrimination, for he is by education, social position, honesty and unflagging industry, the best man who could have been raised to the bench. Besides winning several prizes at school and college, he was successful in competing for prize essays on "The Observance of Truth," for which a gold medal was offered by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, formerly a member of the Bombay Government, a second prize on "Railways in India," and a third on "Native Education." At the Surat Bar, where he has been practising for the last five years, he has received repeated compliments from the Judges and Collectors with whom he came in frequent contact on official and other cognate functions. In 1862, he acted as Secretary to the Parsee Law Commission, of which Sir Joseph Arnould was President, and his services were then publicly acknowledged. As Judge of the Small Cause Court at Surat, he will receive Rs. 800 a month.

HOW RATS ARE KEPT UP IN BOMBAY.—In an article on bungalows, the *Bombay Gazette* says:—The old stamp of Indian bungalow, with its mud walls and thatched roof, is scarcely a more disagreeable example of Anglo-Indian architecture than the 'Devonshire Cottage' type of building that has taken its place here. In this last overything inside is sacrificed to the outside, and one is badly compensated for loss of sleeping and sitting rooms with rustic verandahs, swinging flower pots, and ornamental stucco work: pretty but useless. This is one great fault of the *bijou* bungalow, now so fashionable in many parts of India. Another fault is the flimsy character of the workmanship throughout. The building is run up like one of those lath and plaster mansions in suburban London, and the tenant has only to wait for the first burst of the monsoon to enjoy a daily and gratuitous shower-bath he never contemplated upon receiving as a part and parcel of his occupation." The facility of combination among native house-owners should have led long ago to the formation of a House-Building Company. The high rents in Bombay are no mystery to us. We have the impression that a house-owner who would materially lower his rents to Europeans, would have to face a certain amount of persecution.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN" LETS THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—The secession of Miss Hughes to the Romish Church, and the division of the congregation of St. Peter's, Mazagon, continue to be subjects of discussion. The Ritualists now find out that Miss Hughes was a person of weak judgment, though while she was with them no fault was found with her on that score. A correspondent has brought forward the following striking paragraph from "Essays on the Reunion of Christendom," edited by Rev. F. G. Lee, with an Introductory Essay by the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D. D.:—

"The marvel is, that Roman Catholics do not see the wisdom of *aiding us*, to their utmost. Admitting that we are but a lay body with no pretensions to the name of a church, we yet in our belief (however mistaken) that we are one, are doing for England what they cannot do. We are teaching men to believe that God is to be worshiped *under the form of Bread*, and they are learning the lesson from us which they have refused to learn from Roman teachers that have been among us for the last 300 years. We are teaching men to endure willingly the pain of confession which is an intense trial to the reserved Anglo-Saxon nature and to believe that a man's 'I absolve thee' is the voice of God. On any hypothesis we are doing their work."

The cat is fairly let out of the bag here. Nothing worse has ever been charged upon the Ritualists than is here acknowledged by them. Idolatry was never more monstrously described than in these words: We teach men to believe that God is to be worshipped under the form of bread. "Come out of her my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues."—*Bombay Guardian.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND

Amount already acknowledged ...	Rs.	2,115
W. Wordsworth	"	500
Francis Mathew	"	150
Thomas Blaney	"	100
A. C. Oliphant	"	200
Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland	"	100
Mackintosh Balfour	"	100
W. Fraser	"	50
C. Grondona	"	150
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.	"	1,000
T. L.	"	50
W. Blackhall	"	100
D. Finlayson	"	100
James Douglas	"	50
H. W. Payne	"	50
J. W. Orr	"	50
J. J. Pigot	"	50
T. L. Latham	"	500
H. J. C. Turner	"	50
F. F. Arbuthnot	"	100
J. Randle	"	50
Mrs. W. M. Wood	"	25
J. G.	"	50
L. H. Bayley	"	50
G. F. Rimington	"	200
Total	Rs.	5,940

ASSAULTING A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.

ON Friday last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Mr. Rustomjee Nowrojee, inspector of waterworks, appeared, and through his attorney, Mr. Boovey, prosecuted Mr. Edwin Harris, the manager of the Divan Exchange, whom he charged with having assaulted him, while engaged in the execution of his duty.

The complainant stated that he was the municipal inspector of waterworks for the Fort and Colaba districts, and part of his duty was to visit the various establishments in those districts, in which the Vehar water is supplied through a metre, as in the case of the Divan Exchange. On the occasion when the assault complained of was committed, he had gone to the Divan Exchange to inspect the metre, and take a note of the quantity of water consumed. Upon entering the premises the defendant asked him what he wanted, and he told him, adding that a servant of the defendant who was present knew him to be what he represented himself. The defendant replied that he should come at 10 o'clock, but the complainant said that that would be a most inconvenient hour for him, and that as the discharge of his duties would in no way incommode the persons on the premises, he could not see any reason for repeating his visit. The defendant then attempted to assault him, whereupon he caught the defendant's hands and struggled with him. Defendant's servant and the police sepoy came and he released the defendant's hands, who then committed the alleged assault by striking him.

The offence having been proved, his Worship directed the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

THE THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 3RD JULY.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

THE following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.

Ahmed Ali Khan wulud Mahomed Ali Khan was placed on several charges of having committed theft of a currency note, the property of the note being stated in different charges to be that of Hormusjee Bhicoajee, Vittul Gopal, and Inverarity & Austin.

Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity defended the prisoner. Mr. Kapadia watched the case on behalf of Vittul Gopal.

Mr. Kirkpatrick in addressing the jury said the facts on which the prisoner was charged were these: It appeared that on the 26th of May last Vittul Gopal, who had in his possession a note for Rs. 1,000 along with some other money, went with his friend, Hormusjee Bhicoajee, to a house in Nagdavie Street for the purpose of gambling. When they arrived there they found the room occupied by some of the characters usually to be found in such places, and amongst them was the prisoner. Apparently as the reason Vittul Gopal handed over some of his money to Hormusjee that he might keep it safely. Then there was a dispute about the note, and on the one hand it was alleged that the prisoner had tried to pick Hormusjee's pocket and on the other hand the prisoner said that the note was his. The prisoner and Vittul Gopal were arrested and taken before Mr. Austin, and Mr. Austin took charge of the note and began to investigate the matter. After a while Mr. Austin miss

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY WANTED INTO THE POONA DISTURBANCES.

(Native Opinion.)

It is with great pleasure that we give a prominent mention to a letter received by us from a gentleman at Sholapore :—

SHOLAPORE, 21st June 1875.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NATIVE OPINION."

SIR,—In reference to your leading article of the 20th instant concerning the disturbances in the Poona District, I as a cultivator of land for the last 25 years do concur with you in saying that money-lenders assisted by our courts of law, say I can go further and say, assisted by our money-mad and extortionate government, is the main cause of this outbreak. I speak from experience and have more than once directed the attention of Government to it, and do not at all wonder at it, and in fact do heartily sympathize with my co-brothers of the plough who have been driven to the desperation noticed and can bring some very vivid instances of outrages committed by our—extortioner (the Government) in league with the money-lenders, who in consort have actually driven me from my hereditary rights and well nigh forced me to the same desperation which has now aroused the attention of both Government and the public: and now that the public attention has been attracted I beg, *entreat* you to bring Government to bear upon the point in a manner worthy the name of Briton. I am not merely speaking from what I have heard, but am ready to appear before any tribunal with ample proofs to corroborate and verify my statement, and I again repeat that the cause of the dissatisfaction which has lately arisen lies entirely with Government and not with the ryots, which I am ready to prove.—Yours truly, H. DRAKE.

There is nothing in the letter which goes to prove whether it is the money-lender or the *Sircar* who is to blame for the recent disturbances in the Poona and Ahmednuggar districts. But the letter is at least an evidence of the exasperation to which the ryots in Poona and the neighbouring districts are reduced. If, like Mr. Drake, the ryot in general were blessed with the power of speech, their grievances, long ere this, would have been attended to. But being generally dumb and ignorant, the ryots have taken to a course which is the natural consequence of ignorance and destitution on the one hand, and grasping shrewdness on the other, whether it be of the money-lender or of the Government. Now that it has been sufficiently shown to what stage of desperation the ryot has been reduced; it behoves Government to bestir itself, and adopt measures for ascertaining the causes which have led the ryots in Poona and the neighbouring districts to acts of violence and plunder, and to mature measures for their relief. In the Resolution of October last limiting increases of assessments in revisions, Sir Philip Wodehouse gave a sufficient proof that he was not guided by the aggressive instinct of the Bombay land-revenue-system, which has destroyed property in land, advocated the taking-out of the revenue suits from the jurisdiction of our courts and is now ready, it seems, with a programme for the suppression of the money-lender and the free trade in money. Would that we could believe that questions, which are published by almost all the vernacular papers, regarding the transactions of the money-lender with the ryot, are circulated throughout the districts and replies from officers are called for. If the money-lender be suppressed, the consequences would be fearful. It is for the money-lender that a great portion of the land-revenue is punctually paid to the Government, and the ryot is not starved to death in time of scarcity or inconvenience in the time of need. Before therefore any step is taken, the Government would do well to appoint a commission of enquiry into the affair. How serious the situation is, will be seen from the following taken from a Poona paper, which is the only circumstantial account we have yet seen of the disturbances at Soopa, a village in the Poona district.

THE SOOPA RIOTS.—We recently alluded to the recent agrarian disturbances in some of the districts of the Poona Collectorate, caused by the excitement produced amongst the agriculturist population owing to the increased and assessments and the extortions of the village banias. *Interalia* we may here notice that a serious riot occurred at Soopa, a market-town in Bhimthurty Taluka, on the 12th May last, when about a dozen money-lenders' houses were absolutely gutted of their contents by an infuriated mob, one house was burnt down, bonfires were made in the streets, in which the account books, bonds, &c, were consumed, and it is not even yet known what was the value of the property thus looted and destroyed, although it must have been very large. Several cart-loads of it were produced before Mr. Norman, the District Magistrate of Poona, when he visited the place immediately after the occurrence of the riot, and as much more has been found in the prickly-pear hedges and walls surrounding the town. Mr. Norman spent several days in judicially inquiring into this serious affair, and has sentenced a large number of persons, resident in Soops, to various terms of imprisonment and find on their conviction of having stolen property in their possession knowing it to have been stolen. A good many others charged with rioting have also been convicted and punished by Mr. Norman, the sentences in all these cases being comparatively mild, although some of the offenders cannot be brought to see the matter in this light, and have appealed against his decision to the Sessions Judge, who will take up their appeals *seriatim* on Monday next, the 21st instant.

SANATARIA FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—To the discussion which has been taking place in your columns on the subject of saving the lives of soldiers' wives and children in India, I may, through the great interest I take in this cause, be able to add some views which may clear up those points of where the duty to give aid lies and what it is possible and proper to do in the matter.

I regret exceedingly that I am deficient in that complete knowledge of the state of the question, as it now stands, to enable me to enter on the subject as I would wish to do and as I think it deserves. The broad facts are these. A large European force is necessary to keep watch and guard in the plains of India, and it is absurd to suppose that more than a very limited proportion of the troops can be located in the hills. The army is required through the length and breadth of the land for a specific purpose, and by its presence there is peace and order in all the great centres of government and trade throughout the empire. And those who pursue the various avocations of life, whether as members of the Government or as civil servants of Her Majesty, or merchants or bankers, planters or manufacturers, or gentlemen of the law or the press—Native princes, sirdars and others,—all do most certainly owe the security which enables them to practise their professions to the fact that the British soldier is on guard. To recognise this is but right, necessary to refresh our memory sometimes with that dark page of Indian history which describes the transactions of 1857. The necessity for this location of soldiers in the plains being acknowledged, there seems to me to be no help for it but that the soldiers' families must run their chance of residence in the plains also. It remains therefore for the consideration of all those interested in the matter to see and find out what, under all the circumstances of the case, may be done to reduce the heavy percentage of loss of life, particularly under the head of children.

It is manifest that there is a good work to be undertaken, when we reflect that the death-rate of children in the plains is 90 per mille, while the mortality of the school children of Mount Aboo *is*, for the last year reported on, only 8 per mille. The case of the women I consider to be as follows. As a rule, it would not be acceptable, and it would not be wise, to propose to locate the wife away from her husband; and I am quite sure that it would be very improper, except in urgent cases, that the married soldier should be quartered in sanataria while the unmarried is doing duty in the plains. The question, therefore, resolves itself into one of adding to the funds and capabilities of the existing Lawrence Asylums, and providing others in situations such as Dalhousie, Landour, Ranekhet, Naineo Tal, and Darjeeling, and applying the same action in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; so that these establishments may be more within reach of the troops quartered throughout Hindoostan and be capable of accommodating a far greater number of the soldiers' children. It will help us to measure what a huge undertaking is before us to study the reports of existing Lawrence Asylums. The report on the Murree establishment for the year 1873-74 exhibits an expenditure of Rs. 40,060-6-11. The number of children accommodated was 129, and the average cost of each child for the year is stated to be Rs. 314-15-3. The Boys' department of this establishment seems to be Military pay, Rs. 2,026-10-9; grant-in-aid, Rs 19,800—total for the year, Rs 21,826-10-9 The private subscriptions amount to Rs 2,680; of this sum, the offertory of the Murree Church furnishes Rs. 550, and there are three corps subscribing, the 60th Rifles contributing Rs. 449. The financial condition of the Asylum was considered favourable, although the expenditure had been increased. There is a significant point to be noticed, viz, that there were 41 children waiting for admission. The expenditure of the Aboo Lawrence School for the year 1873-74 is reported to be Rs 23,444-1-0, and towards this sum the Government appears to contribute Rs. 5,022.* The voluntary subscriptions are very considerable, and are contributed to very generally by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of a great many corps showing how very generally their sympathy has been aroused for whose cause your correspondent "Trucer" is now advocating. The subscriptions to the Aboo School amount to Rs. 2,676 1-3, and the donations to Rs. 3,365-6 0. The number of children is stated to have been for the period 55, and the cost of maintenance for each child for the year was calculated at Rs. 202. Thus we gather that a yearly contribution of about Rs. 300 provides for one child only, independent of the outlay for buildings and the whole surroundings and furniture of such establishments. Now, these does not appear to be any sudden emergency at present; there is no increase of the annual death-rate (to this we have got accustomed), but there is no denying that in this class we are suffering a very high rate of loss, and that location in the hills does reduce the mortality to that which is found generally normal in the countries from which our race comes. The condition of the soldier and of his family has been wonderfully improved of late years, and I know—and officers who have lately arrived from home service tell me—how much this condition is appreciated. In the cold season, particularly in the Punjab, the wives and children of soldiers enjoy much real happiness. There the quarters are found sufficiently spacious and convenient; there is no long confinement to quarters by every color redness to the children's cheeks, they play again as they used to do in the old country. In many instances, the children, well educated, arrive at man's and woman's estate and are satisfactorily settled in life. Those, however, who reach this state are the strong who have escaped during the hot season. Those who are interested in the matter, and who live in the plains, will notice how badly the condition of these little people at that season compares with that of English children. They scarcely ever play, their cheeks are pallid and the roses all faded, their spirits droop, and indeed it may be taken as a fact that every eighth or ninth little one of four or five years old will under dies. I fear, for children of this age, there is no remedy—at any rate there is none at present. The Asylums do not receive children under five years of age, and indeed once such a little one gets sick no power on earth could waft it safely to the hills, even though they may be, as they are here, in full view. But because there are difficulties, because the way is not plain, therefore, I say, there is so much the more reason why we should put our shoulders to the wheel. And can there be, a more noble act than to rescue these little ones from the fate which awaits them? Money is required, as I have shown, in large sums, say at the very least Rs. 300 of income per annum to save one child, even when Asylums are erected. I have sufficiently indicated where some of the money should come from, for money, and money only, is first required. I am not of those who consider that it is incumbent on Government only to deal with this question. Government has to watch the interests of the State at large; and Governments in all countries have to look hardily and drily at every question. However, I feel that members of Government do largely open their pockets in charity to causes which cannot be taken up on public grounds; and though I have no authority for saying so, yet I believe that should the cause your correspondent "Trucer" so earnestly advocates, on examination, find favour with the public, I say I believe Government will not be found backward to tender its fostering aid and to recognise the want. The moderate pay of the officers and soldiers of the Army does not permit them to produce by their subscriptions any very large sum, and I hope that the public who are exempt from the tie of military service, and who benefit by the grand peace which reigns within our borders, will, as Englishmen have ever been known to do, be ready to succour these helpless little ones.

M. A. BIDDULPH, Brig Genl.,
Commanding 4thSealkot.

SCHOOL EDUCATION VERSUS CRAMMING.

(Englishman.)

"FOURTEEN sons of gentlemen whose public school education has cost collectively something like £20,000, and who manage to make among them seventy-five mistakes in the spelling of twenty-five words taken haphazard from a volume of Macaulay"—such is the very practical retort made by a professional "crammer" to the opponents of the system which he represents. We fancy there is not a single parent in India to whom the late discussion in the London *Daily News* does not possess a rather painful interest. We all know the struggle which Indian fathers make out of their small regimental pay or heavily burdened civil salaries to give their boys an education which may secure for them an entrance into an honourable career. The army cannot be called a lucrative profession; but it at least affords an establishment for a boy in life without falling from the rank to which his parents belong. The Indian Civil Service, although its direct emoluments are often exaggerated, amounts to an assured livelihood, and an interesting and most useful career. But neither the army nor the Civil Service can now be entered without the previous investment of considerable capital in the education of a boy; and the mere investment of the capital by no means secures the desired result. We venture to say that out of every thousand fathers in India whose boys are now growing up at home, 950 find that the education and settlement of their lads is the most absorbing question in their life. We would go further and say that 95 per cent. of such fathers find it a monthly struggle to meet the expenses necessary to give their boys a fair chance. England has become so rich, and the cost of education, as of everything else, has so rapidly increased, that the fixed salaries of Indian officials are yearly becoming less equal to the home-charges of domestic life. The other day an officer distinguished on every occasion where honour was to be won since the second Afghan war, and who has reaped the legitimate rewards of an Indian soldier's career, wrote to us on this subject. He had tried two public schools, and he had two sons at private schools. The two boys at the public schools had cost, on an average, £275 a piece annually during four years; the boys at the private schools were costing £175 each. If any one will take the trouble to add up these figures, and allow for the rate of exchange, he will find the total very little under Rs. 10,000 per annum, or pretty nearly the whole income of a lieutenant-colonel in this country. It is a little discouraging to people here, who are making such a sacrifice of their own comfort to the future of their children, to learn from the highest authority that a first-class education at an English school, who her public or private, often ends in the degree of proficiency which Mr. Scoones describes in the first sentence of this article.

And unfortunately, whether we like to admit it or not, Mr. Scoones and men of his class are the best authorities on the subject. The *raison d'etre* of the professional crammer is the failure of the best English schools to do what we pay them for doing. No doubt, a clever boy who is anxious to learn will get as good an education from an English public or high class private school as it is possible for a youth to obtain. But there is equally little doubt that the average English boy, and especially the average son of parents whose lot is cast in India, does not get an educat on from a public or a high-class private school, which will enable him to earn a livelihood in a profession. In the open professions, such men simply deserve, for break down in some form or other. The most lucrative branches of the Government service are now closed to them by the ordeal of a competitive examination. It is this last circumstance that has given rise to the class of private tutors known as "crammers." We do not use the word disrespectfully and we perfectly agree with Professor Thorold Rogers (himself a distinguished Oxford authority) that the word is little more than "a dyslogistic term invented by an incompetent teacher to vilify the work of a more competent rival, and accepted by the incurious public." The Indian parent has small ground of complaint against these gentlemen. They usually do what they are paid for doing, and they do it successfully and well. The real grievance consists in the fact that the Indian father has already paid another set of men for doing the same work. In short, in order to secure a boy's entrance into the higher branches of the public service, including, of course, the army in that category, two education have to be paid for instead of one. Instead of the expense of his teaching being concluded when he leaves school, it is practically only begun; and his parents find that, before he can win his way into military or well-paid civil employ, another sum of money has to be laid out, equal, in a few cases, and in the majority of instances, to the whole cost of a university education.

No doubt, the public service profits by this. The English mind is slowly, but surely, coming to the conclusion that much of the talk against "crammers" proceeded from ignorance of the functions which they discharge. Practically they fulfil for the average young Indian civilian what a conveyancer does for a young barrister. They enable him to enter a profession by which he can earn his livelihood. But, unfortunately, the aggregate cost of their training is very much larger than that of a conveyancer's chambers. It is, moreover, a new item in the expense of Indian domestic life, and one for which Indian incomes and themselves are ill-attuned to make adequate provision.

The difficulty is felt much more keenly by a man at home. For parents in England have the whole area of English life and English occupations to select from for their children. An Indian father has never had the opportunity of making the connections through which his boys might find an entrance into life at home. He has only to look to the same class of employment to which he himself belongs, viz., Government service, whether in a civil or in a military capacity. Formerly this difficulty was, to a certain extent, smoothed over by the patronage exercised by the Court of Directors. A soldier or a civilian who had given up his entire life to the Company's service usually found that his masters did not forget the fact in filling up the appointments within their gift. All that is now past. The son of an Indian civilian or soldier of the present day has (except in a very few cases) no better chance of a commission in the army or of an appointment to the higher branch of civil employ than the son of a country banker or a London doctor. He requires, as a first condition of success, an expensive education from childhood; and when that education is completed, he requires another still more expensive, at the hands of a specialist like Mr. Wren or Mr. Scoones.

This, we suspect, is the real *gravamen* of the charge so often brought against the present system. And it is one which no words of consolation can alleviate or remove. While an Indian income every year buys less comfort for its hero, it is also losing its purchasing power as regards the entrance of our children into Government employ. The general result of the discussion which has been going on for many months in the *Daily News* and other-home-papers seems to be that the competitive system succeeds in getting a high class of young men, whether regarded from an intellectual, a physical, or a social point of view, for the Indian appointments. But it does so at the cost of many failures and heart-burnings, and involves a vast investment of money in training the unsuccessful candidates for a goal which they eventually find to be beyond their reach. It is not in the nature of things that such a system should be popular. But its advocates point to its unpopularity, and to the large number of unsuccessful candidates, as the surest proof of its success. Many failures mean a large area of selection, and a large area of selection means that the public-service obtains the best chance of securing a high class of men. We have just read that at the recent Easter examination there were 200 competitors for 37 appointments. Of these 200, 70 proved themselves intellectually fit for selection, and the Civil Service Commissioners had their choice of the 37 best men. Of course, it is very hard for a lad who has lost the race by a single mark in a gross total of 7,875. One can well imagine the discouragement—we had almost said the resentment—which an Indian father would have felt had his son been shut out from the service, for which he had been specially and at a great expense trained, under such circumstances. But, hard as they may be, these are the inevitable conditions which we have in our days to accept. The late discussions in England have made us realise more keenly the hardship, but they have failed, and, as things stand, could not help failing, to suggest a remedy.

"The business of Messrs. Yarrow and Hedly, of Poplar, steam-launch builders, will in future be carried on under the style of Yarrow & Co."—*Times.*

"STEAM LAUNCH FOR LAKE NYASSA.—The trial trip of the launch Ilala, built by Messrs. Yarrow & Co. for Lake Nyassa, took place yesterday. This little vessel is intended for the use of the industrial mission about to be established upon Lake Nyassa in honour of the late Dr. Livingstone. The mission will be worked upon the plan which has been so successfully worked by some of the German missions, namely that it is worse than useless endeavouring to Christianize a negro until he has first learnt to civilize him. A party of eight white men, under the leadership of Mr. Young, whose name is well known in connection with Eastern African river work, will start on Thursday next, will proceed up the Nyassa, will take to pieces the Ilala, and have it transported to Lake Nyassa, will then put it together again, and will establish an industrial mission on the lake. If the little colony succeeds a clergyman will in the course of a year or two go out, and take charge of it, but the first objects to be encouraged are industry and trade. We presume also, by some of the speeches delivered at the *dejeuner* which followed the trial trip, that the suppression of the slave trade is also one of the objects of the subscribers to this mission. We hope, in that case, that the attempt will be made resolutely, and not directly. If the nation can be taught that trade is more profitable than the slave trade, the latter odious traffic will die out of itself. If, however, the little party now proceeding out attempt forcibly to put a stop to the slave trade on Lake Nyassa, and so excite the enmity of the greater portion of the tribes on its banks, it may be confidently predicted that the mission will meet with as disastrous and unhappy an issue as that which befel the Universities' mission. The Ilala is named after the place at which Dr. Livingstone died, and the expense of the mission have been contributed by collections in the Scotch churches, irrespective of sec'. Her engines work up to an indicated power of 40 horses; her speed is ten knots an hour, with a consumption per hour of one and a half hundredweight of wood. Her length is 50 feet, with a breadth of beam of ten feet; her draught of water is 5½ feet. She is made to be taken to pieces, and subdivided into packages, none of which will exceed 100 lbs. in weight. To carry the pieces across the portage no less than 400 natives will be employed. We think that she might have been made rather smaller with advantage, but the Nyassa is a large and stormy lake, and it may be that the mission will have to take shelter on board her in case of attack. Her trial was in every way successful; the engines worked easily and smoothly, and the speed was fully up to the promised standard. She reflects much credit upon her builders, and it is to be hoped that the mission for which she is intended will do more to civilise and Christianise Africa than any of its predecessors have done."—*Standard.*

LORD HOBART'S SPEECHES.

(Madras Mail.)

We have been favoured with a copy of a small pamphlet containing some of the late Lord Hobart's speeches, which have been printed for private circulation under Lady Hobart's directions. The first of the series is a speech that his Excellency delivered at the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, on the 24th September 1873. There is a particularly melancholy interest attaching to this address, as it contains a touching reference to the fate that has befallen many great and good men in this land of exile, and that was in store for the speaker himself. For his Lordship mentioned that in the previous year, he had been struck on his arrival at Madras, by the fact that go where he might—

"in churches, in cemeteries, in public places, I was confronted at every step with the records of Englishmen who had died for their country. Everywhere around, epitaph, or monument, or stone told, in short and simple words how, for the welfare of England, they had fought, and suffered, and yielded up their lives, upon those burning plains. There—in that vast and hardly-won Carnatic—it is not too much to say, that the whole land (in the words of the great Athenian orator) the whole land is a sepulchre of illustrious men."

He went on to say that he had seen how England could send forth men in endless succession to perish, if need be, without a murmur in her cause; and at Ootacamund in the Asylum he "saw how she could respect their memory, and concern herself for those whom they have left behind." He proceeded to point out that having conferred upon India material prosperity, firm and liberal Government, and "some partial measure of mental cultivation" it was now incumbent upon England to win her loyalty and her love:—

"For us who are here assembled it is surely a sad reflection, that over all that rich and varied scene which spreads from these mountains to Cape Comorin and from sea to sea,—rich in beauty, rich in material products, rich in all the wealth of natural creation,—the human mind, the mind of the vast majority of human beings is still—a desert."

He admitted the difficulty of the problem, but indulged the hope that eventually "in the words of a great statesman" (John Bright, we presume) "this magnificent dominion of ours will rest not on the narrow edge of the sword, but on the broader basis of a people's happiness."

His last public utterance—his address at the Presidency College on the 19th of last April eight days before his death—was not only the best that he made in India, but was the best speech that had been heard for many a year in this Presidency. It bore about it, as did everything that Lord Hobart wrote, an air of earnest solicitude for the well-being of the whole of the human race, combined with a painful consciousness of the hardships of the lot of the masses. At heart his Lordship must have been an Universalist, in the sense of believing that all mankind will ultimately be made happy. There is a remarkable article on the "Restitution of all Things" in the *Contemporary Review*, for May, which might have been written by his Lordship, since it breathes, we imagine, the spirits of his own benevolence that declined to surrender the sense of right and wrong to the dogmas of theologians. Lord Hobart's manner and conversation were uniformly what might be looked for a philanthropist who is given to speculations on the destiny of his race, and is weighted the while with a feeble physique. He longed for more light for man. It was axiomatic with him that "ignorance and knowledge is the parent of political as well as of moral evil."

"Religious animosity, which is another name for unreasoning folly, cannot breathe in the pure atmosphere of mental advancement. The prejudices which could resist both time and civilisation melt away before the sympathy of thought. Men learn that the mere accident of race or faith can no longer be the motive or the ground-work of mutual friendliness and respect; and that whether born in England or in India, and whatever may be the creeds and dogmas which have kept them so long and so lamentably asunder, their duty and interest for the present, and their hope for the future is in reality the same."

It was not given to Lord Hobart to agree with the clerics that the millions of so-called "heathen" whom he visited, are doomed to an eternity of woe because of the "accident of race or faith." His juridicial mind revolted against the narrow and selfish creeds that demand, as a test of orthodoxy, the hard and fast limitation of the personal sympathy of the Father of All. He had watched of recent years the rapid evaporation of what is called "prejudice" that renders the great majority of sermons outrages on common sense, by depicting the Creator as less good than the creature; and he had good reason for saying that such religious animosity must melt away in the pure atmosphere of mental advancement. It was well remarked by the London *Spectator*, the other day, with respect to religious opinions, that "a mind moulded by a code of thought which is habitually and deliberately set aside by the current of events, the gradually paralysed." In this category must be placed the Sunday (not the week-day) minds of the majority of the clergy; who, clothing themselves, as with a garment, in what they call orthodoxy, are, to all appearance, blind and deaf to current events and all their long-suffering hearers with the outcome of paralysed intelligence. Not so was it with Lord Hobart. He "saw and he believed" not what the majority of the clerics say they see and believe, but what an attentive student of current events cannot fail to observe. But the melancholy problems of human existence weighed painfully upon him in somewhat the same way as they did upon that exceptional Anglican clergyman, the late F. W. Robertson, of Brighton; and it was we suspect, a hoping almost against hope with both of them, that the "restitution" referred to will set those things straight that seem so crooked here below.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

(*From Daily Telegraph's special Correspondent.*)

OXFORD, WEDNESDAY.

"OTHER times other manners." On this the great day of Commemoration the Sheldonian Theatre is closed. The Creweian oration has been delivered and the prize compositions have been recited in the Divinity School, before 500 bored and sleepy people. The lady in blue and the lady in pink are minus the pleasant memories of a cheer from the gallery. "The man with the red tie" has not been baited, and Dr. Kenealy has escaped a tribute of groans. Under the *regime* which endured till within a year ago, the greatest festival and most solemn function of this ancient University became a shameful display of bad manners. It may have been that there were few who in their heart of hearts objected very much to it, and even the awful Vice-Chancellor may have whispered in the centre of his domestic circle that "Boys will be boys," but the credit of the University had to be sustained before the eyes of a censorious world, and as the authorities could not control their undergraduate subjects, the fiat went forth to shut them out altogether. Shut out they were to day, and Commemoration, having reformed its saturnalia, became eminently respectable and, it must be confessed, rather dull. Compared with former Encaenia, dulness is said to be the highest and supreme theme about the town. It was hard to believe that the place had the remotest notion of being *en fete*. The streets were well-nigh empty, and even around the centre of interest, where the University was carrying on the highest of its "high links," only a few people stood about under umbrellas, and the "Encaenia Overdue" to come conspicuously absent, and with them had gone the life and humour which once made the scene so characteristic—nay, I will venture to say, *pace* the Vice-Chancellor, so animated. But let us penetrate within the police-guarded doors of the Divinity School, and see what change has come over the time honoured ceremony there taking place. We have been led to expect from stringent regulations as to the issue of tickets that the limited space would be rammed to excess by the admirers of the Public Orator and the successful prizemen. As a matter of fact, however, there is room enough and to spare. The scene cannot in any sense be called exciting. On the raised benches at the upper end and on either side of Vice-Chancellor Sewell's state chair are ranged noblemen, two bishops, heads of houses, and doctors. Two hundred and fifty ladies are massed on the floor and along the sides. A certain space is allotted to graduates and strangers not entitled to the privilege of a seat, and rising from among the ladies are two rostrums set apart for the orators of the day. *Veola tout.* Save that the graduates *will* talk about anything but business, all is hushed—as silent as the smoking council of the renowned Wordy Hill Miller in New Amsterdam. The Vice-Chancellor looks the personification of solemnity, his colleagues take the cue from their chief, and the ladies seem to have a notion that they are in church. Alas! for the quips and cranks of bygone days and for the wild humour and mad pranks which once kept the assembly in a roar. We feel an "exposition of sleep coming upon us, till the ceremony of admitting several distinguished persons to the honorary degree of D. C. L. puts a little life into the affair. The men on whom this honour are conferred are Dean Church, of St. Paul's, Sir Geo. F. Bowen, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Justice Grove, Capt. Douglas Galton, Mr. Chas. G. Newton (of the British Museum), and Mr. Edward B. Tylor—all of them eminently worthy of distinction. As they are successively introduced by the Regius Professor of Civil Law (Dr. James Bryce), and as each new doctor assumes the red gown and takes his place, they are greeted with cheers. The same degree of enthusiasm is evoked by the Latin speeches. In the old days the Creweian oration might have been the multiplication table, and the Newdigate poem a Bob Ballad from what was heard of them. The new rule has changed all that. As the Public Orator mounts the rostrum to the right, and unfolds his argument, he is listened to with the kind of attention bestowed upon a sermon of average incomprehensibleness—since it would be too much to suppose that all his audience understood, could follow a discourse in the language of ancient Rome. A slight ripple of applause is raised when the Orator finished and then every head turns to the opposite pulpit, whence comes the sound of a prizeman's voice discoursing in Latin verse, with Iceland as a theme. After Mr. Hamilton (Balliol) with his Latin verse, come Mr. A. C. Bradley, B.A., (Balliol), with an English essay on "Utopias Ancient and Modern;" Mr. H. Broadbent (Exeter), with a Latin essay, "Tiberii Imperatoris Ingenium;" Mr. G. E. Buckle (New), with the Newdigate poem, "Livingstone," a fair though far from striking performance; Mr. R. Lodge (Balliol), with the Stanhope Essay, "Cardinal Beaufort;" Mr. T. H. Warren (Balliol), with the Gaisford Greek verse, "The Island of Ardana;" and, lastly Mr. E.M. Field (Trinity), with the Gaisford Greek prose, "Viator Anglus Nili Foutes Exploratus quæ Viderit Narrat." Inasmuch as the University of Oxford teaches neither reading nor elocution, the effect of these prize works is not enhanced by grace of delivery, and long before Mr. Field arrives at the end of his essay we are all wondering when, and by way of relief we speculate upon the feelings of two or three undergraduates who, having found their way into the neighbouring gardens, are looking through the windows of the schools like so many Peris longing to re-enter Paradise. Presently "cloud-compelling Jove" speaks, and the rest of the ceremony goes on to an accompaniment of thunder-peals. Arrived at the end, we disperse in an eminently respectable manner, somewhat oppressed with the intense decorum of the proceedings, and wondering whether the University Authorities had not carried the reform too far—at any rate one would have liked a little of the joyous albeit somewhat too boisterous humours of the young gownsmen.

The weather cleared up this afternoon, and nothing more serious than damp grass marred the "musical fete" given in the beautiful grounds of New College by the Apollo University Lodge. A bright sun brought out the ladies in their gayest, and academical robes of various hues, among which the bright red of the new D. C. L.'s were conspicuous, added to the general effect. Royalty honoured the occasion in the persons of the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold, and altogether some 1,400 persons attended, for whose pleasure the band of the Coldstream Guards, under Mr. F. Godfrey, and the Orpheus' Glee Union played and sang a very interesting and appropriate selection of music. The scene was charming in the highest degree, with its wonderfully picturesque blending of ancient edifices, ivy-mantled walls, noble trees, greensward, flowers, music, and the most graceful forms of that higher life which is sustained on such occasions by iced drinks and biscuits.

This evening Town, as distinct from Gown, is getting its share of amusement, and the picturesque streets are full of life, not that there is much to see apart from the permanent beauties which the residential mind through long familiarity, regards with indifference. To a stranger the "High" looks lovely in the soft twilight, and Magdalen's "divine tower" against the western glow is a picture from which he reluctantly turns away, but a native is more concerned about gazing his fill at the ladies and gentlemen who are trooping to Magdalen's concert. A happy arrangement suits his convenience in this respect, very many of the invited guests walking to the scene of action, and displaying their brave attire without stint in the public streets. The criticism thus invited is of course forthcoming, but the "town" shows rare good humour and a most commendable disposition to be pleased. Here and there an enterprising tradesman has ventured on a modest illumination, for the cost of which I am sure he is compensated by the enjoyment given to his fellow-townsmen. The centre of interest, however, is the Townhall, within the sacred precincts of which Christ Church and its friends are merrily dancing the hours away. Nor is this the only event in which Christ Church is interested, inasmuch as the Dean is presented to-night with a portrait of himself. Mr. Gladstone, I am told, makes the presentation, for which purpose he arrived in Oxford soon after five o'clock. With these three events in progress, the great day of the present Commemoration comes to a close.

"THE CHRONICLES OF DUSTYPORE," A TALE OF ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF WHEAT AND TARES.

WHEN Miss Florence Marryat (Mrs. Rose Church) published her 'Gup,' we do not remember that there was a grand convulsion in the literary circles of London. We are, indeed, rather afraid that not one-half of our readers ever heard of that rather spicy production, or knows that the slang term "Gup" is the Indian equivalent for rumour or scandal. But 'Gup' created a tremendous storm in the tea cup of India, or, at least, of Southern India; and many an old Anglo-Indian is more conversant, we are sorry to say, with the tittle-tattle of that miserable book than with the greatest fictions which adorn our literature. The 'Chronicles of Dustypore' must not be put into the same category with 'Gup,' for there is, as far as we see, no thinly-veiled personalities in either of its two pleasant volumes. But the work will probably in this resemble 'Gup,' that, whilst little read in England,—save, perhaps, in the "Asia Minor" of London, Bayswater,—it is pretty certain to be widely circulated throughout India. In many respects it is a capital novel,—fresh, stirring, fascinating. Anglo-Indians will relish it. The plot is wholly laid in India. The characters are true to the life, as those who know Indian life will acknowledge. We might point out a thousand faults in it—in its style, in the queer names of the characters bear, in the bombast, or twaddle, or sickly sentimentality of parts, and especially in the plot. But it is a realistic work; and most of its faults are those incidental to a too close reproduction of the folly and the clutter of life in a small Indian station. The best thing about the book is the kind of tone a high moral and purpose. That moral touches gently, yet firmly, a matter which is one of the most discreditable of all matters appertaining to social life in India. The whole plot turns upon a point most interesting to Indian society, in so far as it reveals, boldly yet not painfully, a canker which constantly eats into European communities in the East. The number of divorce cases between man and wife who are both of English blood, in India, are totally disproportionate, if we take England itself for the standard, to the number of Englishmen and women in that country. Take a rough-and-ready instance of a situation which gives rise to no little heart-burning. A gentleman and lady "go out to India." His occupies a well-paid but arduous official position, which confines him to his "cutcherry" or court, or office, or his tent-life, the greater part of the year. His wife is left much—too much—to herself. She is pretty, and so gets talked of. She has her friends, and these are too long, and too often with her not to attract the attention of dissipating old women and uncharitable though professedly religious old men. Then her husband's work is in the plains. The burning summer creeps over the land. The fierce sun stares straight down day after day from the cloudless sky. The water grows low in the wells, the grass is parched up, the leaves fall off the banyan-trees, the birds are too listless to sing, the sea-breeze becomes and hot landwinds fly about fitfully, the grass and flowers disappear, the sandy ground sends up, at every passing foot-fall, clouds of dust,—in a word the whole scene becomes unbearable to the European. But he must still plod on at his task. She grows pale, and listless, and peevish. He must send her to a cooler climate. England is too far off, so he sends her to the neighbouring hill-station—to Simla, or Darjeeling, or Poona, or Mahableshwur, Yercaud, or Coonoor, or Ootacamund. The poor man toils on at his work in the plains; but his wife has her villa on the hills, with rose and sweetbriar rhododendron and fern, and all the luxuries of life. She has her evening and badminton parties, her picnics and evening canters over the turf of the hillside, and she breathes an atmosphere "sweetly half-English," as the Poet-Laureate calls the air of Ootacamund. She is, in Indian phraseology, a "grass widow." Though her husband is not with her, she according to Indian custom, mixes almost just as freely as if he were present in the society of the sanitarium she has patronized. Her villa is pretty, she regains her colour and good looks; she is pleased and desirous of pleasing; and, of course, a host of admirers crowd to her croquet-parties or to her "hops." A month or two thereafter her husband comes up to join her. He finds all sorts of rumours—mostly, if not all, idle ones—flying about his wife and her conduct to her admirers. He is constant, and demands constancy from her. The days of duelling are over; so he often goes in for separation or divorce. Such is a description of a portion of the life of India to which our author has moved public attention.

In the 'Chronicles of Dustypore' we have the wife appearing in no divorce court. She flirts abominably on the hills when her husband is fighting in the hot plain; but she loves him all the same in a hazy sort of way, the haziness of which has been engendered by their prolonged absence one from the other. Though she loves flirting for its own sake, we married women who are pretty often do, without thinking of the results which frequently ensue,—she is startled and suddenly recalled to her true self when unexpectedly she hears that her husband, "Colonel Sutton," is down with the cholera. From the novel before us it appears that that cholera attack was a rather fortunate one for the domestic peace of the gallant soldier. His wife comes down from her villa on the hills, and rides her life while doing so, to the lonely station in the plains, where her husband is hovering between life and death —all her old love returns a thousand-fold,—he at length gets well and, of course they "live happily ever after."

In conclusion, we have briefly to draw attention to a few points in the work before us. It contains, as we have said, no personalities, but by "Colonel," afterwards "General Sutton," as his character, achievements, and final appearance in the book (p. 289 of the second volume) seem to show, no intelligent reader can hesitate guessing that Lord Napier of Magdala is meant. We say but little on this point now, as, if we are wrong, we shall doubtless be informed of the fact. Everything in the novel before us about that individual, whoever he be, is, we are bound to say, such as no man could object to being said about him.

We have paid more than ordinary attention to the book, as it is evidently written by one who has had an intimate acquaintance with Anglo-Indian society in the north of the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies. However, we might find serious faults with the chronology of the book. Then, too, when the critic reads "Felicia corruscated with oberfluence, courage, mirth" (p. 47, vol. i.), he will naturally be apt to get a little put out with the phraseology also. Throughout the work one chord is touched over and over again—a chord which vibrates in the heart of every old Anglo-Indian. The chief sorrow which Anglo-Indians know is the sorrow of parting. Parting with wife, parting with children, perhaps parting with both; parting with friends and relations, and parting with the dear old home-country,—these partings truly make India, as far as Englishmen are concerned, "The Land of Exile." The book we have reviewed is just one, notwithstanding its many faults, likely to prove acceptable to English readers in that land.

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER IN INDIA.

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